Second Series, Vol. LVI—No. 2.

Tuesday, August 8, 1961
Sravana 17, 1883 (*Saka*)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fourteenth Session)

(Vol. LVI contains Nos. 1—10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

ONE RUPEE (INLAND)

FOUR SHILLINGS (FOREIGN)

CONTENTS

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos. 85 to 94 and 116	335—72
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 95 to 115, and 117 to 159 . . .	372—416
Unstarred Questions Nos. 143 to 240, 242 to 337, 339 and 341 to 343	416—546
Correction of Answer to U.S.Q. No. 1633 . .	546-47
Correction of Answer to U.S.Q. No. 3076 . .	547
Papers laid on the Table	547—51
Business Advisory Committee—	
Sixty-fourth Report	551
Motion re. Report of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	551—680
Shrimati Alva .	551—68
Shri M. R. Krishna	568—78
Shri Prakash Vir Shastri .	578—88
Shri Dasaratha Deb	589—96
Shri Dhanagar	596—604
Shri Uikey	604—13
Shri Balmiki . .	613—22
Shri Naval Prabhakar	622—29
Shri B. K. Gaikwad	629—37
Shri Ram Sewak Yadav .	637—46
Shri Ayyakannu .	646—50
Shrimati Jayaben Shah	650—57
Shri Subodh Hansda	657—63
Shri Ram Saran .	563—69
Shri R. C. Majhi	669—72
Shri C. K. Bhattacharya	673—77
Shri C. L. Choudhury	677—80
Shri Thimmaiah	680
Daily Digest	681—92

*The sign + marked above a name indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, the 8th August, 1961/Sravana 17, 1883 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Land Army

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*85. { **Shri Hem Barua:** **Shri Goray:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal put forward by various political parties and organisations to raise a land army to cope up with the increasing shortage of foodgrains; and

(b) if so, how are these proposals being implemented?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). The proposal to form a Land Army (Bhoomi Sena) for promoting agricultural extension and rural development work in villages was accepted by the Government of India in 1951 and forwarded to the State Governments for implementation. Land Armies were constituted in the various States for undertaking on a community basis such activities as planting of trees and their maintenance, digging of compost pits, vegetable growing, pest and disease control, protection of crops from wild animals, weed eradication, consolidation of holdings, improvement of irrigation sources like tanks, wells, digging of drainage channels, etc. With the inauguration of the Community Development Organisation in 1952 and establishment of Panchayatiraj institutions in the States which seek to fulfil the objectives for which the organisation of Land Army was created, the proposal was not pursued further.

Shri Hem Barua: It is evident from the statement that the land army proposal was given up with the institution of the community development organisation and the establishment of panchayati raj institutions in the States. May I know whether it is the opinion of the Government that the land army cannot be organised under these institutions?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: What my hon. friend has just now stated is correct. After the coming into being of the community development organisation, the Agriculture Ministry did not think that it was necessary to push up this activity. If necessary, the community development administration was competent to take it up and push up with it. That remains the position oday.

Shri Goray: In view of the fact that large and extensive water logged areas in Punjab are still to be reclaimed and there is so much of land to be reclaimed in Madhya Pradesh also torn with ravines and other things, does not the Government feel it necessary to have a machinery of their own in the shape of a land army?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: Similar proposals are under consideration of the various State Governments and they try to get the assistance of non-official agencies in various ways. It is not necessary to resort to land army. If we want to take works like those suggested by the hon. Member, we will have to make budget provision. I do not think it was contemplated.

Shri Ranga: Is it not the intention of the Government to invoke the voluntary co-operation and assistance from the rural people through the community development and other organisations in the case of such projects as had been suggested here—water-logging, etc. and would it not, on the other hand, introduce army methods and militarisation if a land army were to be organised over the heads of the community development organisation?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: With all respect, I must state that the objective behind the proposal when it was made in 1951 and the objectives which my hon. friends are suggesting now are somewhat different. This was merely a gathering of non-official people to do voluntary work of their own. To take up projects like this, I am afraid the Planning Commission will have to consider it.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: May I know whether the objective which was found useful in 1951 has in any way been fulfilled either by this Ministry or by the Community Development Ministry which has undertaken to do this job since then?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I am prepared to admit that the objective behind the establishment of the land army has not been fulfilled by any other organisation so far. All efforts are constantly being made by the Community Development Ministry in this respect.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: How much was the expenditure incurred since 1951 till it was discontinued and what has happened to those personnel who discontinued doing this work? Are they being utilised in other ways?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: I do not think there was any expenditure specifically for this. It was the existing machinery which was getting the non-officials' co-operation. Ne expenditure was involved.

Shri Tyagi: Was there any dearth of of unemployed people in the villages so that an extra army was needed? What was the justification for an army?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: My hon. friend will have to put his mind back to 1951 to imagine whether there was unemployment or not. It was the partially unutilised energies of the non-officials that were intended to be utilised.

Shri Tyagi: All the villagers are non-officials!

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Do the Government accept the position as stated in this question that there is increasing shortage of foodgrains and if not, have they contradicted it? What is the actual position? Do they accept the insinuation in this question?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): There is no shortage. In fact the position is improving year after year. This is an old idea. I am not easily taken by slogans like the land army and so on. The purpose is to take as much co-operation of the villagers as possible. In a village where 95 per cent of the people are villagers, they are all agriculturists and there is nothing like anybody from outside going there and doing something.

श्री विभूति मिश्र: जिस तरह से किसान अपने खेतों में परिश्रम करते हैं, जो लैंड आर्मी बनेगी क्या वह उससे ज्यादा परिश्रम करेगी ? और यदि करेगी तो फिर किस तरह से ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : यही तो मैंने कहा कि वे नहीं करेंगे और इसलिये यह चीज आगे चलने वाली नहीं है।

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Sir, My question has not been answered.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member does not want a land army. It has been given up. What more does he want?

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: It has been said that there is increasing shortage of foodgrains and the hon. Minister does not want to contradict it in his written answer.

Shri S. K. Patil: I did, Sir. There is another question somewhere and we have said that we had the largest production last year. There is no question of any shortage.

Mr. Speaker: It is in the question and we cannot go on correcting the question.

Shri Hem Barua: As this idea of having a land army is being given up, what steps have Government so far taken to create a dynamic atmosphere so as to mobilise public support for achieving these objectives?

Shri S. K. Patil: Every programme of agriculture and the community project is in that direction.

Shri Goray: I do not think that my question was answered. I stated very specifically that there are certain areas which have still to be reclaimed and the Minister, so far as I could understand him, has said that, that work is still unfinished. He has also stated that so far no agency has been discovered which will be able to cope with it. I wanted to ask him in that context whether it was wise to give up the idea of having a land army and to rely entirely on agencies which were not up to the mark?

Dr. P. S. Deshmukh: The reply I gave was that the kind of work which my hon. friend had in view was of such colossal dimensions that it would require thousands of people and crores of rupees that is about the problems in Punjab. The land army which was expected to repair a tank here or dig a well there, was not expected to undertake tasks like this.

Shri Tangamani: In the statement I find many functions of the proposed land army listed. Pest and disease control is one such item. I would like to know whether all arrangements are being made to supply spraying material freely to these voluntary bodies to control pests like red caterpillar which affect the groundnuts.

Shri S. K. Patil: Agriculture is primarily and mainly the responsibility of the State Governments and agriculturists. I cannot conceive of anything in a village where some outside agency comes. Nobody prevents such agencies from coming. But I merely stated that to call it a land army and all that was merely an expression and it did not improve upon the situation.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: In view of the fact that there is a great demand for land by the Adivasis and Scheduled Caste people, may I know what agency will the Government utilise for reclaiming more land and for afforestation?

Shri S. K. Patil: So far as reclaiming more land is concerned, I would state the whole position if it were in the question; it is not in the question. But I might say that there is no country in the whole world which cultivates such a large percentage of the earth surface as India does. And if anybody has got dreams that there is too much land outside which remains to be reclaimed, those dreams are not true. A little portion may be there. So far as afforestation is concerned, we have lagged behind and we must make a serious effort to increase the forests and not have the land under cultivation.

Food and Agriculture Minister's Visit Abroad

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*86 { **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether he visited Russia and U.S.A. and other countries;

(b) if so, the details of the visit and results achieved; and

(c) the total expenditure of the tour and foreign exchange involved?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) The visit to the U.S.S.R. was in response to an invitation from the Government, and afforded an opportunity to study the latest techniques in agriculture and allied fields. The purpose of the visit to U.S.A. was to explore the possibility of establishing a regular market for Indian sugar. Visits were also paid to Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Argentina, Uruguay and Chile on invitation from the Governments concerned. The journey was broken in Brazil, France, Italy, Austria and U.K. on official account. The visits were materially helpful in the furtherance of the objectives with which they were undertaken.

(c) The expenditure incurred totals Rs. 24,888 including a foreign exchange element of Rs. 9807.

Mr. Speaker: I am really sorry that this question has been admitted. These are all details. When once Parliament has put a particular set of people in charge of the administration to carry out the business efficiently, they will have to be sent. Every time, am I to allow a question here as to why a Minister has gone there and another Minister elsewhere? I do not know. Sometimes such questions reep in.

Several Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Order, order.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: He has been sent as a Minister.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members are also going out. Why not Ministers?

Shri Hem Barua: He went on a mission for doubling the sugar quota, for instance.

Mr. Speaker: What is the harm?

Shri Hem Barua: There is no harm. We want to know the results achieved.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is mentioned that the visit to USA was in regard to the export of sugar. So, the question should be answered.

Shri P. G. Deb: I want to know if the hon. Minister has been able to convince the U.S. Government to allot more sugar quota for India?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): It is all in the papers. For the first time, the United States have bought 20 million dollars worth of sugar from India. Therefore, more than that, what could I say? If it was still more, I would have been happier, but that would be next time.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether food production in India has reached the optimum level and, if so, whether the Government have thought of establishing export markets for marketing the surplus foodgrains which we produce in India?

Shri S. K. Patil: I do not know how this question arises—having markets for other foodgrains. That would come. But if the sugar difficulties are not enough for the hon. Minister, then naturally we shall have other difficulties of having more food and exporting it!

Dr. Vijaya Ananda: May I know whether, in connection with the visit of the hon. Minister to the United States, there has been any approach to the Scandinavian countries in the matter of fish production?

Mr. Speaker: Let us not go away from sugar to fish.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: The hon. Minister just now said that he expects more sugar to be taken next time. Does it mean that he will pay another visit to the United States?

Shri S. K. Patil: 'Next time' does not mean necessarily a visit. A year follows another year!

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: May I know the price at which sugar is bought by the United States, and the price of production, or the production costs? What has been the price at which we are selling to the United States?

Shri S. K. Patil: I think there is a question immediately following this. Roughly I would say that the price is fluctuating in the market. So far as sales are concerned, they are anything from Rs. 350 upwards; I am saying it roughly; it is round about that. The cost of production is somewhere about Rs. 800 here; it is more than double.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: This question does not deal only with sugar. It is about the world tour of the hon. Minister.

Mr. Speaker: It deals only with his visit; not even with sugar.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: It deals with "agriculture and allied fields" and not with sugar only. Austria being a country which is very advanced, which has 49 per cent of the total area under forests, and which is very advanced in forest research, may I know whether there has been any arrangement for some co-operation with India in that regard?

Mr. Speaker: These are suggestions for action. It need not be answered.

Shri Hem Barua: It has come to my knowledge that the hon. Minister was very much impressed with co-operative farming in Israel. If he is impressed with that, may I know whether the hon. Minister has come back with newer ideas for application in this country?

Shri S. K. Patil: Israel was not part of my itinerary. Surely Israel has made tremendous progress in co-operation.

Mr. Speaker: There is a Commonwealth Parliamentary Association here. I will ask the Secretary to invite the hon. Minister to give his impressions of his tour. Next question.

Shipping Tonnage during Third Plan

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*87. { **Shri P. C. Borooah:** / **Shri Amjad Ali:**

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the target for shipping (tonnage) during the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) whether it is a fact that the National Shipping Board asked for increase of tonnage target in the Third Five Year Plan; and

(c) what is the financial allocation for the purpose?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) 11 lakhs G.R.T.

(b) Yes, Sir. The National Shipping Board represented that the shipping target should be increased to 14·22 lakhs G.R.T. as originally recommended by them.

(c) The financial allocation made in the Third Five Year Plan for Shipping is Rs. 55 crores as against the provision of Rs. 104.77 crores recommended by the National Shipping Board.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know to what extent the Indian shipping companies have promoted or contributed to India's foreign trade?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is estimated that our shipping companies are

catering to about 9 to 10 per cent of our export and import trade.

Shri P. C. Borooah *rose—*

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. This question was tabled before the Third Five Year Plan report was laid on the Table of the House. Hon. Members will study it and still, if there is need for such questions, they may put them.

Shri Raghunath Singh: There is no change from the draft Plan. I have studied the report.

Mr. Speaker: They will have an opportunity to put questions after they study the report. Next question.

Settlement of Disputes on Railways

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*58. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri;**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government of India has been drawn to resolutions reported to have been passed at the Fifth Annual Convention of the National Federation of the Indian Railwaymen held at Puri urging the Government of India to appoint a special tribunal in consultation with the Federation to settle all the differences that had arisen between the Government of India and its Railway employees resulting from alleged non-implementation of the recommendation of the Pay Commission; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Government consider that there is no justification for the appointment of a special Tribunal.

Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri: May I know whether the Government has considered the question of casual labour which is one of the main grievances of the railway people and which was the main reason why, I understand, this conference was held?

The Minister of Railways (Shri Jagjivan Ram): Hon. Members know that the question of casual labour is considered by the Government very sympathetically, but it is not possible in the very nature of things to say that the railways will be able to absorb all the casual labour.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: May I know whether the Government have received any complaint from the railway employees regarding the non-implementation of the recommendations of the Pay Commission?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I am afraid the hon. Member has not looked into the question. The question itself relates to that aspect. We have by and large issued orders to implement the recommendations of the Pay Commission so far accepted by the Government. There are a few minor recommendations which affect a very large number of workers and a number of different categories, the details of which are being worked out in the Railway Board and orders are likely to be issued very soon.

Shri P. C. Borooah: May I know whether the railway workers have demanded the appointment of a wage board and, if so, what is the reaction of the Government?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Hon. Members are aware that the Pay Commission recently went into all these questions, and there is no case for the appointment of a fresh wage board.

Shrimai Renu Chakravartty: With regard to the Pay Commission's report dealing with casual labour, may I know whether the hon. Minister proposes to set up some sort of schedule some sort of schedule for departmentalisation by which, by sections at least, casual labour may be decasualised? I would also like to know

whether the other recommendations regarding casual labour as formulated in the Pay Commission's report are being fulfilled.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: As a matter of fact, on the railways, by and large, we have been following a very liberal policy so far as casual labourers are concerned. Hon. Members are perhaps aware that the casual workers who continuously work for six months are given the pay-scales as recommended by the Pay Commission. In certain departments, it is possible that the number of casual workers may be reduced. But as I have stated, in the very nature of things in the railways, at any given point of time, we will have a very large number of casual workers engaged in projects and various other works and it will not be possible to absorb them at any stage. But so far as the casual workers engaged on the open line works are concerned, our policy has been very liberal.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The Pay Commission has recommended that we are having a large number of temporary men and the percentage should be reduced by confirming them. There has been disagreement on this between the Federation and the Railway Board as to how the issue is going to be settled.

Shri Jagjivan Ram: I do not think there has been any disagreement on this point, because it is our effort also to confirm as many of our employees as possible. If there are sanctioned posts, we go on confirming a large number of employees.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: Since many anomalies have arisen after the implementation of the Pay Commission's report, I want to know whether these anomalies are likely to be discussed with this Federation as well as with the All India Railwaymen's Federation and the Ministry?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: The hon. Member is aware that at present there is only one recognised Federation of Indian Railwaymen and whenever anomalies arise, it is but natural that a discussion should be held between the Railway Board and the Federation. A series of meetings have been held and many of the anomalies have been resolved. The last meeting was held on the 7th July and I expect further meetings will be held.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: The hon. Minister stated that there is only one recognised Federation according to the Government. I want to know how the views of the other Federation will be considered by Government. If they represent, will they be heard or not?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Individual railway employees are always free to represent their cases.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: There was an *ad hoc* tribunal which was constituted and it gave its award sometime in 1958. The award was to be considered after the Central Pay Commission's recommendations came. May I know at what stage is the implementation of that award?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: Many of the issues covered by the *ad hoc* tribunal were considered by the Pay Commission itself, and we have accepted most of the recommendations of the Pay Commission. A few that might not have been covered are engaging the attention of the Railway Board.

Shri Tangamani: May I know how many employees have been confirmed since the recommendations have been accepted? May I also know whether the Tapsi Committee's report regarding avenues of promotion for Class IV employees has been implemented and if so how many Class IV employees have been promoted?

Shri Jagjivan Ram: In the first place, the question does not arise out of this. I cannot be expected to carry all the information. As regards the number of employees confirmed, separate notice will be necessary. So far as the recommendations of the

Tapsi Committee are concerned, the hon. Member is aware that we have accepted all the major recommendations of that committee and orders have been issued to the railway administration to implement those recommendations.

Export of Sugar

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*89. **Shri Goray:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Parkash Vir Shastri:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Damani:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri Assar:
Shri Achar:
Shri B. Das Gupta:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Bishwanath Roy:
Shri Morarka:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri Sarju Pandey:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Khushwaqt Rai:
Shri Dinesh Singh:
Shri Subbiah Ambalam:
Shri Sugandhi:
Shri Agadi:
Shri Wodeyar:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Pandit D. N. Tiwari:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shri Supakar:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy
Shri Hem Barua:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri B. C. Mullick:
Shri Rajendra Singh:
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of sugar in the country during 1960-61;

(b) how much sugar is surplus in the country at present;

(c) whether it is a fact that sugar will be exported to U.S.A., Pakistan, Iran, Indonesia and other Middle East and West Asian countries;

(d) if so, the details of terms, period of export and mode in currency payment and quantity to each country;

(e) the estimated earnings of foreign exchange on such exports;

(f) the total amount of subsidy or otherwise, shown on such exports to the State Trading Corporation and the mill-owners;

(g) whether prices at which sugar has to be exported to various countries have been fixed;

(h) total loss which Government will have to suffer on account of this export;

(i) whether there is a proposal to entrust the work of export of sugar to the State Trading Corporation and Indian Sugar Manufacturers' Association; and

(j) if so, the details of the proposal?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Sugar production during 1960-61 (November-October) is estimated at 29·8 lakh tons. The surplus at the end of the year after providing for normal carry-over and exports, will be 6 to 7 lakh tons.

(c) and (d). It is proposed to export before December 1961, about 1·87 lakh long tons to U.S.A. and about 30,000 tons to other countries largely Federation of Malayan States. The payment will be in dollars and sterling respectively.

(e) About Rs. 12 crores.

(f) and (h). The total amount of loss to be borne by Government is estimated at about Rs. 5·5 crores.

(g) No, Sir. It is not possible to fix export prices as these depend upon

the prices and conditions prevailing in the U.S. and world markets at the time of sale.

(i) and (j). Exports are being canalised through the Indian Sugar Mills Association.

Shri Goray In view of the fact that we are almost facing a sugar crisis in this country because there is so much of production which we cannot use, may I know what steps Government are contemplating to reduce the cost of producing sugar and what steps they propose to take in order to facilitate export of sugar not only to U.S.A., but other countries like Pakistan and Indonesia also?

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): Regarding the last part of the question about exporting sugar to Pakistan and other countries, the House should know that when we have accepted a quota of 225,000 short tons from the U.S.A., it is on the basis that we must join the international sugar agreement. There is benefit in joining that agreement and we shall join. There is an additional quota—may be 200,000 tons—as part of that agreement that can go to any agreement countries; not only U.S.A., but there are any number of countries in the international sugar agreement. That brings the quota to somewhere about 4,25,000 tons or even a little more. Having done that, we are not free to sell our sugar outside that agreement or to any other country. So far as this year is concerned, we have already sold quite a lot of sugar and what remains to be sold is to the Malayan States, as we have stated. So, the question of selling to other countries does not arise.

So far as reducing the price of production is concerned, that is a very large question, because the prices have mounted up as a result of the protection policy and the money that we give to the agriculturists. Therefore, the Government and this House will have to take a decision whether we should not give that much price. It is a large question which would come at its proper time. But we should see that in no sense the agriculturist should suffer.

Shri Achar: What is the amount of subsidy that has to be paid on each ton of sugar exported and what is the foreign exchange earned per ton?

Shri A. M. Thomas: This is answered in the main question. My senior colleague has answered before that the cost of production will come to about Rs. 800 per ton. For the exports made to US, we get about Rs. 560 per ton f.o.r. In the world market, it will be much less. Probably we will have to incur a loss of Rs. 13 to Rs. 14 whereas in our exports to America, we have to incur a loss of a little over Rs. 8 a maund.

श्री खुशवक्त राय : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जो और दूसरे देशों के नाम लिये गये हैं उनमें जो चीनी भेजी गयी है वह अब तक कितनी भेजी गयी है ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : मैं यह मानता हूं कि सब कुल मिला कर मेरे पास आंकड़े नहीं हैं लेकिन इधर करीब सवा लाख टन या डेढ़ लाख टन चीनी तो हमने भेजी होगी। शायद सम्भव है कि उनको २ लाख टन का कोटा मिले लेकिन थोड़ी तो रखनी भी चाहिए। ३०-४० हजार टन रही है और वह मलायन स्टेट्स फेडरेशन को जायगी। सब मिला कर करीब २ लाख टन मिलेगी।

श्री खुशवक्त राय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्न का उत्तर नहीं मिला।

Mr. Speaker: Shri Bibhuti Mishra.

श्री खुशवक्त राय : मैं जानना चाहता हूं हूं कि यूनाइटेड स्टेट्स आफ अमेरिका के अलावा सरकार जो चीनी एक्सपोर्ट करने जा रही है वह कितनी है ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : वह सब मिला कर २ लाख टन होगी जिसमें से डेढ़ लाख टन चली गयी है।

Mr. Speaker: Order, order. If I have called another hon. Member and if the same hon. Member persists, the Minister need not answer it. I am not going to ignore the hon. Member; I will call him again.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : चीनी के एक्सपोर्ट पर सरकार को जो ५.५ करोड़ रुपये का कुल घाटा होगा तो जैसा कि मंत्री जी ने अखबार में स्टेटमेंट दिया है क्या सरकार उस घाटे को गन्ने की कीमत घटा कर किसानों से वसूल करना चाहती है ?

श्री स० का० पाटिल : अभी तो गन्ने की कीमत घटाई नहीं है। अभी जो कीमत है उसको घटाने का इरादा नहीं है वह तो चल गयी है। आयन्दा के लिए अलबत्ता यह चीज रक्खी है और यदि कभी उसकी आवश्यकता महसूस की भी गई तो वह चीज पार्लियामेंट के सामने आयेगी।

Shri P. K. Deo: In view of the larger demand for sugar, is there any proposal to put up more sugar factories in the country

Shri A. M. Thomas: We have considered applications which have been received up till March 1960, and we have licensed up to a capacity of 31.5 lakh tons. We may be in a position to produce about 35 lakh tons out of this capacity already licensed. For the present we are not considering the question of issuing any further licences.

Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: According to a press report, the hon. Food Minister stated in Bombay recently that he would persuade the cane growers to accept his formula of a price cut for one-fifth on their production; may I know whether Government consider it to be an appropriate and adequate measure to tide over the immediate crisis?

Shri S. K. Patil: This is not for tiding over the immediate crisis. If the exports have got to be stepped up in the future, everybody has to make some sacrifice. There is nothing wrong in persuading even the cane growers so far as the export part is concerned. I am talking of internal consumption, and that is a matter which will have to be considered.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: Referring to the prices of sugar the hon. Minister said that the prices have mounted up because of the price that they pay to the agriculturists. May I know what is the proportion of price given to an agriculturist in Cuba and Indonesia and the proportion which is given to him in India? Is it not lower than the price given in those countries?

Shri S. K. Patil: I do not know the exact figures; I will give them to the hon. Member. In the first place, 70 per cent of the price is the price of the cane. So far as sugar is concerned, the price that is available in the market is much less than the price of production anywhere in the world.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: That is not my point. What is the price that is given to a grower in Cuba and Indonesia and also other countries compared to the price of sugar, and how does it compare with the price given here?

Shri S. K. Patil: I do not know about Cuba and Indonesia. I know about the United States. United States give 50 per cent more than the world market price because they have to pay for their sugar at that price. I have not got the information about other places.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know what percentage of the price of sugar form the price of cane.

Shri S. K. Patil: I began my answer saying that it is round about 70 per cent.

Mr. Speaker: Very well. Is that so in Cuba?

Shri S. K. Patil: I have not got the figures for other countries.

Mr. Speaker: What is it so far as our country is concerned?

Shri S. K. Patil: It is 70 per cent. I am talking of India.

Mr. Speaker: About Cuba he does not know.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The price of sugar here is Rs. 32 per maund, whereas the price of cane is Rs. 1.25 naye paise at the gate and Rs. 1·52 naye paise at the field. So it can never be 70 per cent.

Shri S. K. Patil: The price per maund minus excise duty is not Rs. 32 it is something very much below that.

Shri A. M. Thomas: I might add that in other producing countries the internal price of sugar is much more than the price of exported sugar. So every country incurs a sort of subsidy on the export of sugar.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: What is the internal price of sugar in Ladakh and at what price they are selling their sugar?

Mr. Speaker: They do not know.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Is it not a fact that the stocks in Punjab have not been included in the export quota so far, if so, may I know what steps are being taken to clear up the huge stocks accumulated there?

Shri A. M. Thomas: The stocks in Punjab are also included in the export quota.

Shri Tyagi: Is it not a fact that despite sugar being surplus in India its distribution is restricted to a few selected agents who draw some commission and it is not freely sold with the result that it is only through these selected agents who have been appointed that sugar can get out into the market?

Shri S. K. Patil: The distribution of sugar is entirely—100 per cent—the responsibility of the States. We issue so many thousand tons, or whatever is available. We issue even much more than what they want. The House would be interested to know that we issue about 200,000 tons of sugar every month. A little portion of it is not even sold, may be due to the defective system of distribution. We are in consultation with the State Governments to liberalise the process of distribution so that the bottleneck should be removed.

Shri Mohan Swarup: Is it a fact that the State Trading Corporation which was assigned the task of exporting sugar failed to settle the price with Pakistan and Iran, with the result that those countries were compelled to have the matter settled with other countries?

Shri A. M. Thomas: That is not correct. What happened with regard to the deal with Pakistan is, we agreed to supply at £23 f.o.r. Attari per ton. That was accepted by the Government of Pakistan also. The acceptance was conveyed to us on the 27th of June 1961. We informed them that we would be making the supplies in the first week of August. Whether those terms were acceptable to them or not they did not communicate to us, and instead of that they cancelled the deal and entered into an agreement to purchase sugar of Cuban origin. No deal was in fact concluded wtih Iran.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know if the Government will do anything to reduce the overhead charges on the export of sugar to other countries so that the loss that is going to accrue to the Government to the extent of Rs. 5.5 crores is lessened?

Shri S. K. Patil: I have not worked out the figure of overhead charges on the exoprt of sugar. If that is so, surely an attempt will be made to reduce it.

Some Hon. Members *rose—*

Mr. Speaker: If hon. Members are willing I am prepared to sit for an hour this evening and let them discuss this question about sugar.

Some hon. Members: Yes, yes.

Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav: Sir, I want to raise a point of privilege. The other day, one of the Ministers

made a statement at Poona that no more sugar factories will be given licences. That fact was not brought to the notice of this hon. House. Before this House was informed about it and a decision taken by the Parliament on it, it was given to the Press and wide publicity given.

Shri S. K. Patil: I do not think, Sir, we have to wait for the Parliament to meet for everything. This is something done in the normal routine business of the Ministers.

Mr. Speaker: There is no question of privilege.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I want to put one question.

Mr. Speaker: He can reserve it for this evening. Immediately after the normal work of the House for the day is over we will take up this matter about sugar. All hon. Members can clear up their doubts then.

Shri Goray: We must have at least the note that has been prepared by the hon. Deputy Minister. At least that should be made available to us. We do not have the figures now. We can wait for a day or two.

Mr. Speaker: If it is the desire of the House that the note should be circulated before any effective discussion can take place, I have no objection. What does the Minister say?

Shri S. K. Patil: Yes, Sir. Every informtion with the Government will be made available to hon. Members. We shall circulate the note.

Mr. Speaker: Let him place the Statement on the Table and I will circulate it. Instead of this evening we can have the discussion tomorrow or the day after.

Some hon. Members: Tomorrow.

Mr. Speaker: Let it be circulated today and we will have the discussion tomorrow. All hon. Members can clear their doubts then.

Hotels and Motels around the Capital

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*90. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Department of Tourism has suggested to the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply to release land in suitable areas for new hotels and motels in and around the capital; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Although it is not the normal policy of the Government of India to allot land by negotiation for any commercial purposes like hotels etc., the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply have agreed, as a special case, to consider individual proposals on merit.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how many proposals have been received by the Ministry so far for construction of hotels and motels in Delhi?

Shri Raj Bahadur: This question, so far as it relates to the allotment of land on reasonable rates is concerned, was first discussed as far back as September 1960 in Shillong. Then we circulated a letter to the Chief Ministers and the Minister for Works, Housing and Supply. We have only recently received their replies and I do not think that people interested in hotels or motels could have taken advantage of it so soon.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know how much land the Minister for Works, Housing and Supply is prepared to release?

Shri Raj Bahadur: The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply has indicated that most of the land in and

around Delhi stands committed. He has said that the Chief Commissioner has made a proposal for acquisition of 34,700 acres of land which has been notified for acquisition, the Chief Commissioner has also been empowered to develop and allot the land, and he has suggested that they may be contacted in the matter.

सेठ अचल सिंह : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जो होटल दिल्ली में हैं क्या वे ना-काफी हैं और अगर ना-काफी हैं तो टूरिस्णस के लिए कितनी और जगह की जरूरत है ?

श्री राज बहादुर : जी हां, यह सर्वविदित है कि हमारे पास होटल्ज में जो स्थान है वह ना-काफी है और जरूरत इस बात की है कि होटल्ज में और स्थान बनाया जाए।

Dr. M. S. Aney: Though I looked into the dictionary, I could not find the meaning of the word "motel". Will the hon. Minister enlighten me as to what a motel is?

Shri Raj Bahadur: It is a newly coined word and it perhaps has not yet found a place in the dictionary. It is a place where a tourist with a motor can go and stay for a night. He gets his meals and room for his night halt. His car is well looked after and gets servicing, gasolene and things of that type.

Shri Ansar Harvani: Will the new hotels and motels be opened by persons owning chains of hotel or will preference be given to the co-operatives of hotel workers?

Shri Raj Bahadur: If any specific proposal is made to us, broadly giving out the necessary facilities or concessions that they want, the matter can be pursued. Otherwise, it is a vague question to which only a vague answer could be given.

दिल्ली के "मास्टर प्लान" का प्रारूप

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*६१. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर**
श्री वी० चं० शर्मा :
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :

क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री २१ फरवरी १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १७४ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि दिल्ली के "मास्टर प्लान" के प्रारूप को अन्तिम रूप देने में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर): दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकार ने कुछ बातों को छोड़कर दिल्ली के मास्टर प्लान पर विचार-विमर्श अब लगभग पूरा कर लिया है। आशा है कि इस महीने के अन्त तक मास्टर प्लान अनुमोदनार्थ सरकार को प्रस्तुत कर दिया जाएगा।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं हूं कि सरकार इस बारे में अपना अंतिम निर्णय कब तक दे देगी ?

श्री करमरकर : सरकार के पास इसके आने के बाद अधिक समय नहीं लगेगा और वह जल्दी से जल्दी निर्णय दे देगी।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि जो प्रमुख निर्णय कर लिए गए हैं वे क्या क्या हैं और कौन-कौन सी बातों से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं ?

श्री करमरकर : अभी तक तो इसके बारे में हमें पता नहीं है। हमारे पास आने के बाद ही पता चलेगा।

Shri D. C. Sharma: Government has taken a long time in finalising the Master Plan for Delhi and, in the meantime, many unauthorised colonies and unauthorised constructions are springing up. May I know if the Government has taken any precaution against this so that the land for the Master Plan is not frittered away by unauthorised constructions?

Shri Karmarkar: Firstly, it is not correct to say that Government have taken a long time. There is, as my hon. friend doubtless knows, a statutory authority known as the Delhi Development Authority and the matter is before it. That matter has not been finalised by it and has not come to the Government. Secondly, regarding the interval, there is what is known as the interim general plan. It is not as if there is chaos in Delhi and anyone can build any building wherever he likes. Of course, a few people do infringe the law and construct buildings; but those buildings are pulled down.

श्री दलजीत सिंह: दिल्ली के इर्द-गिर्द जो नई बस्तियां हैं, वहां पर पानी का, बिजली का और कनवेएंस का इंतिजाम नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस मास्टर प्लान में वे सब चीजें आ जायेंगी ?

श्री करमरकर: मास्टर प्लान में तो सब चीजें आ जायेंगी ।

Shri C. K. Nair: Is the hon. Minister aware of the fact that there are more than 150 colonies, unauthorisedly built, in Delhi?

Shri Karmarkar: Yes, I am aware.

Shri C. K. Nair: In view of that fact, can he say there is no chaos?

(At this stage, the lights went off)

The Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri S. K. Patil): There is chaos!

Shri Karmarkar: I am sorry that the lights went off as soon as the question was put. The point is that as a member of the Delhi Development Authority and the sub-committee, my hon. friend has knowledge too fresh than mine. It is a fact that some unauthorised colonies have sprung up in Delhi. As my hon. friend well knows, it is a very difficult problem to cope up with. But, so far as authorisation is concerned, it is not as if there are no rules and plans. But, in spite of the plans and rules, as I said a moment ago, unauthorised colonies have sprung up. Due steps are being taken to pull down all those that have been of recent origin. With regard to those unauthorised constructions which have been in existence for more than a particular period, as my hon. friend knows, it has been held not to evict them unless some arrangements for alternative accommodation have been made for them, because it was strongly urged that even though the occupation was unauthorised, it is inhuman immediately to evict them from the land and, therefore, to meet that type of objection we have resolved not to evict them immediately until we make alternative arrangements for them.

Delhi Milk Scheme

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*92. **Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shri Kalika Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Milk Scheme is likely to be extended to other areas in the city;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be completed;

(c) what profits have been earned by the Delhi Milk Scheme so far;

(d) the ratio of profits to the total capital invested in the scheme; and

(e) how many students are employed under the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes.

(b) In about 3 years time.

(c) and (d). The profit or loss on account of the scheme to Government has not yet been estimated, as the expenditure on overheads *i.e.* interest on capital and depreciation on plant,

machinery and buildings etc. has not been worked out, because the accounts for the buildings have not yet been completed and only a part of the total equipment is actually in use.

(e) 765.

श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया : क्या सरकार इस दूध योजना के लिए दूध सहकारी समितियों द्वारा खरीदती है या अपनी निजी योजना के अन्तर्गत कार्य करने वाले कर्मचारियों के द्वारा या फिर बाहरी एजेंटों की मार्फत ?

श्री मो० वें० कृष्णप्पा : दूध बाहर छः जगहों में हम इकट्ठा कर रहे हैं। इनमें से पांच जगहों पर कोग्रोप्रेटिव सोसाइटीज बन रही हैं।

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know the price at which milk is purchased and the price at which it is chilled and sold? What is the difference? Are the Government subsidising it?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We purchase milk from the villages at price ranging from Rs. 16 to 21 per maund. In the summer the prices go up. We sell milk at the fixed price of Rs. 22-50 per maund.

Shri P. G. Deb: May I know whether the profits will be distributed amongst the milk dwellers?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We have no idea of making a huge profit. At the same time, we do not want to run it at a loss.

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: How much of the supply is of cow's milk and how much of it is buffalo's milk?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: Out of maunds of milk, about 2,400 maunds are cow's milk. There is more and more demand for cow's milk. But our cows do not give more milk, unlike our buffaloes.

Shri Kamalnayan Bajaj: Is it a fact that in order to give more milk to the Delhi area, an area near Bikaner is being developed?

Shri M. V. Krishnappa: We have plans to develop some parts of Rajasthan, including Bikaner, and some adjoining areas to develop the supply of cow's milk, because in Rajasthan there are cows which can give better milk than our buffaloes in Hariyana. So, we want to develop that area for procuring cow's milk so that we could meet the demand of cow's milk in Delhi.

दिल्ली को पंजाब से जल का संभरण

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*९३. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :**
श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :
श्री अजीत सिंह सरहदी :

क्या **स्वास्थ्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या पंजाब से दिल्ली को अधिक जल संभरण करने की योजना में इस बीच कोई प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) क्या पश्चिमी यमुना नहर को भाखड़ा नहर से मिलाने की कोई योजना है ;

(ग) इस योजना पर कितना व्यय होगा ;

(घ) क्या इस जल के लिये पंजाब सरकार को कोई भुगतान किया जायेगा; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो यह भुगतान किस दर से किया जायेगा ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर): (क) जी हां। प्रावैधिक समिति ने जो २०० क्यूसेक जल की सिफारिश की थी उसके बजाय पंजाब सरकार अब १९६४ के ग्रीष्म तक ३२५ क्यूसेक जल देने के लिये सहमत हो गई है।

(ख) जी हां। पश्चिमी यमुना नहर फीडर प्रोजेक्ट भाखड़ा नहर को नरवाना और मुनक के बीच पश्चिमी यमुना नहर से मिलायेगा।

(ग) इस प्रोजैक्ट पर कुल २५६ लाख रुपये खर्च होंगे।

(घ) और (ङ). इस प्रोजैक्ट पर दिल्ली का अनुपाती भाग ३० लाख रुपये है।

An Hon. Member: The English version of the answer may also be read.

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Karmarkar: (a) Yes, Sir. The Punjab Government have now agreed to supply 325 cusecs of water by summer 1964 against 200 cusecs of water as recommended by the Technical Committee.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Western Yamuna Canal Feeder Project will connect Bhakra Canal with the Western Yamuna Canal between Narwana and Munak.

(c) The total cost of this project is Rs. 256 lakhs

(d) and (e). The proportional share of Delhi towards the Project is Rs. 30 lakhs.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जिस जल प्राप्ति योजना के संबंध में पंजाब सरकार ने अपनी सहमति व्यक्त की है, उस योजना को अन्तिम रूप कब तक दिया जा सकेगा?

श्री करमरकर : अभी तो इस वर्ष के लिये उन्होंने मंजूर किया है। हम अपने दिल में आशा रखते हैं कि जब तक यह पूरी योजना अमल में आयेगी तब तक पंजाब गवर्नमेंट हम से सहमत हो जायेगी और दिल्ली में हमें पानी की कोई दिक्कत नहीं होगी।

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: No reply has been given to part (e) of the question, namely, the rate at which the payment would be made. What is the rate at which Punjab will supply water?

Shri Karmarkar: The working group of the Third Five-Year Plan has recommended the execution of the project and a provision of Rs. 256 lakhs has been made in the Third Five Year Plan, the share of Punjab, Rajasthan and Delhi being Rs. 161 lakhs, Rs. 65 lakhs and Rs. 30 lakhs respectively.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know the rate at which water is purchased from Punjab.

Shri Karmarkar: I thought the question of the rates of water did not arise. The question was whether any amount would be paid to the Punjab Government for water and, if so, the rate at which payment would be made and I said that the whole scheme would be costing about Rs. 256 lakhs and we in Delhi shall be contributing Rs. 30 lakhs towards it.

Mr. Speaker: He understood it differently. The hon. Member wants to know the rate at which the quantity of water supplied is charged. Perhaps he has not got the information.

Shri Karmarkar: I think it is a joint scheme and each State benefits from that scheme. Therefore contributions are to be made to it. It is not as if we are purchasing water from the Punjab. It is a joint scheme.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: The scheme to which the hon. Minister has just now referred pertains to the supply of water to Delhi. May I just ask whether, in view of the fact that Western Jamuna Canal will be connected with the Bhakra Canal and the Delhi Administration will be benefited from the Bhakra Canal, the Delhi Administration will make any contribution to the Bhakra Project of which the Canal is a part?

Shri Karmarkar: For this particular project which would benefit Delhi, as I said before and I repeat it, our contribution from Delhi will be Rs. 30 lakhs and the Punjab Government are content with this arrangement.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: My question refers to contribution for the construction of the main Bhakra Project from which the Bhakra Canal comes. When the Delhi Administration receives water from the Bhakra Canal through the Western Jamuna Canal, would they make a contribution to the non-recurring expenditure of the Bhakra Project?

Shri Karmarkar: That question has not arisen. The hon. Member wants to raise it now. But the Punjab Government has not claimed any cost towards the Bhakra Project. What is relevant now is this scheme on which there is agreement between the three concerned Governments.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि जिस प्रकार दिल्ली की जल पूर्ति योजना के लिये पंजाब से पानी प्राप्त करने का यत्न किया गया है क्या उसी प्रकार से कोई यत्न उत्तर प्रदेश से भी पानी प्राप्त करने के लिये किया जा रहा है ?

श्री करमरकर : जी हां, एक स्कीम तो है जिसका संबंध उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार के साथ आता है। वह रामगंगा नामक स्कीम है जिससे हम अपेक्षा करते थे २०० cusecs of water to the South Delhi Area. अभी उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार उस पर विचार कर रही है।

Shri Bal Raj Madhok: Is it a fact that there is difference of opinion between the Punjab Government and the Delhi Administration about the price demanded by them and offered by Delhi State and that, that is retarding the scheme?

An Hon. Member: He does not know about the price at all.

Shri Karmarkar: Not so far as I know.

Shri Balraj Madhok: It has appeared in the press so many times.

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

I.A.C Office, Calcutta

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*94. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Pandit D. N. Tiwari:
Shri Kunhan:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 695 on the 9th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the enquiry in the case of defalcation at the I.A.C. Office, Calcutta has since been completed;

(b) whether any prosecution has been launched; and

(c) the number of employees involved in it?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) to (c). After investigation, the Police launched prosecution against Shri S. C. Saha, Chief Cashier, Indian Airlines Corporation office at Calcutta, in the court of Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, on 23-5-1961. The case is subjudice.

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: In view of the fact that a large amount has been embezzled may I know whether any steps have been taken so far to recover the amount?

Shri Mohiuddin: The case is in the court and we hope that it will be decided soon. I may, however, mention that these officers who had been handling the cash have been insured against defalcation.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Have the Special Police Establishment who enquired into this case found only one man responsible for this or did they find some other officers also responsible for this? The prosecution may not be launched against the other officers but I want to know whether other officers were also held responsible.

Shri Mohiuddin: So far the report that we have received is that the police has launched prosecution

against one man. I have no further information about this.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know the amount of the alleged defalcation involved in this case?

Shri Mohiuddin: Investigations were made by a firm of chartered accountants and it was found that the total amount might be about Rs. 1,47,000.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know if the chartered accountants reported that the records have been very much tampered with?

Shri Mohiuddin: I have not got that information with me at the present moment.

Mr. Speaker: If the report has been sent by the auditors, either it contains this information or it does not contain this. How can there be a doubt about it?

Shri Mohiuddin: The report might have come to the IAC Head Office but it has not yet come to me.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जब डिफालकेशन नोटिस में लाया गया उससे कितने दिन पहले वहां की सरकार से हिसाब किताब का आडिट कराया गया था ?

Shri Mohiuddin: There is an internal audit going on and it has been found that there has been negligence of duty on the part of some of these officers who were supposed to supervise. One senior accountant who was really responsible died three months after the discovery of this embezzlement.

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether any departmental action is proposed to be taken against those officers who were found guilty of not supervising properly or for not doing their jobs properly and well?

Shri Mohiuddin: Yes, Sir.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The hon. Minister has said that some action has been taken against those who were responsible for supervision. May I know the action that has been taken against the Area Manager?

Shri Mohiuddin: I do not think any action has been taken against the Area Manager because he has not been found directly responsible for it.

Re: question No. 116.

Mr. Speaker: Shri Punnoose has written to me that Question No. 116, regarding the Iduky Hydro-electric Project in Kerala, may be taken up.

Iduky Hydro-Electric Project in Kerala

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*116. **Shri Punnoose:**
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Maniyangadan:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri M. K. Kumaran:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether sanction has been accorded to begin the work of Iduky Hydro-electric Project in Kerala State;

(b) whether the project report has been finalised;

(c) what is the total cost of the project; and

(d) when the project is proposed to be completed?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). No; Sir.

(c) Estimate of cost has not been finalised.

(d) It is premature to say anything at this stage.

Shri Punnoose: Are Government aware of the fact that large-scale eviction has been ordered from the catchment area even before the report is finalised? If so, what is the reason thereof?

Shri Hathi: So far as the Government of India are concerned, we have not yet given approval or sanction to the project. The question of eviction

etc. does not rest with the Government of India but with the State Government.

Shri Punnoose: Is it a fact that the shortage of cement is one of the major obstacles in taking up this project?

Shri Hathi: The project report is being examined still and there is no question of starting the construction yet. Even the project has not been sanctioned.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: May I know whether Kerala officers are being associated with preparing the final report of the project?

Shri Hathi: Yes, Sir. They are being consulted.

Shri V. Eacharan: When is the project report likely to be finalised?

Shri Hathi: I cannot say the exact date when the project report would be finalised.

Shri Vasudevan Nair: What will be the fate of this project when the report has not yet been finalised and the Third Five Year Plan report has already come?

Shri Hathi: It will be taken up during th Third Plan period.

Shri Punnoose: Is the Government aware of the fact that when actually all-India planning started that part of the country was self-sufficient in power, that today it is grossly deficit and that this has to be started soon?

Shri Hathi: I have not followed the hon. Member's question.

Shri Punnoose: The position is that when planning started our State was self-sufficient, rather it had a little surplus of power, but today it is very much short of power. I would like to know whether Government is going to give priority to this scheme and work it out?

Shri Hathi: Yes, Sir; the project will be taken up during the Third Plan period and we have provided sufficient amount in the Third Five Year Plan.

Shri Tangamani: How much money has been allotted for this project in the Third Five Year Plan?

Shri Hathi: About Rs. 3 crores, I think.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Automatisation of Telephone Exchanges

*95. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any programme for replacing the present manual working of Telephone Exchanges by automatic Telephone Exchanges during the Third Five Year Plan has been formulated;

(b) if so, whether a copy of such a programme would be laid on the Table; and

(c) the total amount provided for this purpose?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes.

(b) Copy of the Programme is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 13].

(c) Rs. 11·32 crores (Approximate).

Gulhati Commission

*96. **Shri Nath Pai:**
Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav:
Shri Goray:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Rami Reddy:
Shri Assar:
Shri Achar:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Dr. Atchamamba:
Shri Sugandhi:
Shri Agadi:
Shri Wodeyar:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and**

Power be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made by the three-man Commission under the Chairmanship of Shri Gulhati appointed by the Government for reviewing the availability of water in the rivers of Krishna and Godavari;

(b) whether the Commission has submitted any report to Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The Commission appointed in respect of Krishna-Godavari waters has visited the various States concerned with these rivers, held discussions with the representatives and experts of the States and collected a great deal of relevant data.

(b) No, Sir. The Commission has been asked to submit its report by end of November, 1961.

(c) Does not arise.

Kandla Free Trade Port

*97. **Shri Chuni Lal:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Khimji:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri M. B. Thakore:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the special officer appointed to make a detailed study of the Kandla Port with a view to declare a portion of it as free trade zone has submitted his report;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Ships from Poland

*98. **Shri Pangarkar:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 459 on the 1st March, 1961 and state the nature of decision taken for the purchase of some ships from Poland?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): No Indian Shipping Company is at present interested in availing of the offer for building ships in Poland.

Joint Steamer Companies

*99. **Shri Nek Ram Negi:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Muhammed Elias:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the committee appointed to go into the reasonableness or otherwise of the new freight rates charged by the joint steamer companies for the transport of goods from Calcutta to Assam has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee recommended a 5 per cent. increase over the freight rates prevailing in 1960 on all traffic other than tea from Cacher and foodgrains.

The Committee also suggested (i) that early in the year 1963, a further investigation might be undertaken to assess what rates would be appropriate under the altered conditions expected to prevail thereafter and (ii) that the rates recommended by it might hold good till the result of the review was known.

Fire at Alexandra Docks, Bombay

*100. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri A. M. Tariq:
Shri Assar:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Muhammed Elias:

Will the Minister of **Tranport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a big fire broke out at Alexandra Docks in Bombay on the 16th May, 1961;

(b) if so, whether large consignments of American rice and wheat were destroyed;

(c) if so, the estimate of the foodgrains destroyed;

(d) whether the cause of the fire has been investigated; and

(e) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Yes. At about 5·30 a.m. on the morning of 16th May, 1961, a series of explosions occurred in the rear of No. 11 Alexandra Dock originating from the drainage gutter. The explosions were immediately followed by a fire which enveloped the shed. The Municipal Fire Brigade and the Port Trust Auxiliary Fire Services were immediately summoned at the first sign of alarm. The Municipal Fire Brigade brought the fire under control by about 7-30 a.m.

(b) and (c). According to the information obtained from the Department of Food, there was a stock of 1817 tons of rice and 4029 tons of wheat in the shed where fire broke out. Out of these quantities it was possible to salvage 1678 tons of rice and 3197 tons of wheat as sound grain. Thus 139 tons of rice and 832 tons of wheat were damaged by fire. The figure of 139 tons includes 22 tons of rice totally destroyed.

(d) and (e). It would appear that the fire was caused by sweepings of Chilean Nitrate which were lying in the gutter, coming into contact with rain water flowing down the drain and the formation of pockets of gas as a result, which exploded. A detailed investigation into the cause of fire is being conducted by the Police in consultation with the Chief Inspector of Explosives. The results of their investigations are awaited.

Interest Charges on Loans Advanced for Bhakra Dam Project

*101. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Punjab Government have requested the Central Government that the terms of payment of interest charges on the loans advanced for Bhakra Dam Project be modified;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Punjab Government have submitted a proposal to the Planning Commission that the interest on loans advanced by the Government of India for the irrigation portion of the Bhakra Nangal Project should be charged at 3 per cent. from the very beginning.

(c) The proposal is under consideration of the Planning Commission.

Diesel Locos

Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

*102 { Shri B. Das Gupta: / Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: / Shri P. C. Borooah: / Sardar Iqbal Singh: / Shri A. M. Tariq: / Shri Warior: / Shri Negi Reddy: / Shri Kodiyan: / Shri Maniyangadan:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1895 on the 3rd May, 1961 and state at what stage is the proposal to set up a plant to manufacture diesel locomotives in India in the public sector?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The project report submitted by the expert committee has been approved by the Ministry of Railways and the Planning Commission. Action is being initiated for setting up a factory for the manufacture of Diesel Locomotives in the Public Sector.

Intensive Food Production Programme

*103 { Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: / Shri Bhakt Darshan: / Shri B. Das Gupta: / Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: / Pandit D. N. Tiwari:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made in implementation of the intensive food production programme in the seven Selected Districts in the country;

(b) what programme has been drawn up; and

(c) whether it is a fact that work is suffering even in these districts not only for lack of funds but because there is no link between financial grants and necessary supplies?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-3025/61).

Joint Steamer Companies

*104. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1640 on the 20th April, 1961 and state:

(a) the amount of subsidies paid to the Joint Steamer Companies annually;

(b) the purpose of these subsidies;

(c) net profits and reserves of the Joint Steamer Companies during the 5 years of the Second Plan period;

(d) whether the Companies have recently demanded that they be allowed to increase their fares; and

(e) Government's reaction in the matter?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Prior to 1958-59, the Central Government has not given any grant to the Companies. During the last three years from 1958-59, the following grants have been sanctioned:

1958-59—Rs. 5,00,000
1959-60—Rs. 8,74,324
1960-61—Rs. 6,40,472.

In addition, the Companies receives annually a sum of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 9,500 from the State Governments of Assam and West Bengal respectively.

(b) These grants are intended to reimburse a part of the expenditure incurred by the Joint Steamer Companies on river conservancy work in Assam, Sunderbans and Cachar areas.

(c) The net trading results of the Joint Steamer Companies during the years 1956 to 1960 were as under:—

1956—Loss 55·0 lakhs
1957—Loss 14·16 lakhs
1958—Profit 27·88 lakhs
1959—Loss 4·98 lakhs
1960—Loss 43·14 lakhs.

Information about reserves has been called for and is awaited

(d) and (e). It is not necessary for the Joint Steamer Companies to obtain the prior sanction of the Government before increasing their fares. They increased the freight rates by 10 per cent. with effect from the 15th March 1961 in respect of all goods other than tea from Cachar and foodgrains. The Assam Government felt the increase unjustified and urged the Central Government to ensure that it was cancelled or at least scaled down. Following discussions for getting the freight rates reduced, the companies agreed to reduce the quantum of increase by four per cent., i.e. from 10 per cent. to 6 per cent. from the 22nd April, 1961 to the 30th June, 1961, pending a review of the reasonableness or otherwise of their freight structure by a Committee. Such a review was conducted and as a result the increase has been limited to 5 per cent. over the rates prevailing in 1960, with effect from 1st July, 1961.

Gliding Centre near Hyderabad

*105. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) when the Gliding Centre near Hyderabad will be started; and

(b) what are the reasons for the delay and the amount spent on this Centre so far?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) The Gliding Centre near Hyderabad will be started after the construction of the Gliderdrome has been completed.

(b) Delay in starting the Gliding Centre is due to non-availability of a Gliderdome near Hyderabad, which has to be constructed.

Selection of site, its survey, preparation of site plan, detailed estimates required time. These formalities have now been completed and Government of Andhra Pradesh have been requested to transfer the land required for this purpose to the Director General of Civil Aviation.

No amount has been spent on this work so far.

Train Collision at Telta Station

*106. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shri Assar:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report on the inquiry conducted into the collision between a passenger and a goods train at Telta Station on North East Frontier Railway on the 8th March, 1961, has since been submitted to Government;

(b) if so, what are the findings; and

(c) what action has been taken by the Government following the report?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The Government Inspector of Railways has submitted his Draft Report. According to his Provisional Findings, the collision was caused by the reception of No. 24 Down wrongly on the main line which was already occupied by 725 Up Goods trains at Telta station.

(c) The Report is under scrutiny.

Siltation of River Hooghly

*107. **Shri H. C. Heda:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any experiments of dropping sand coated with radioactive gold in the Hooghly had been carried out; and

(b) if so, the results achieved so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The object of the Pilot experiment was to assess the suitability of the use of radio-active tracers to study the rate of movement of sand on the bed of the River Hooghly. Only tracers having the minimum amount of radio-activity for purposes of producing results were used and there was no risk to human beings and fish.

The experiment was conducted at Moyapur Bar which is about 18 miles down the river from Calcutta and is one of the most heavily dredged bars in the river system, being susceptible to seasonal behaviour.

The radio-active sand was injected at 11-30 A.M. on the 26th April, 1961. Measurements with the help of detector sledges continued during daylight hours until the afternoon of the 29th April, 1961.

The experiment was completely successful as it confirmed the suitability of radio-active tracer Gold 198 for studying bed movement in the River Hooghly and the technique employed in the experiment.

The technique used during the Pilot experiment will need only slight modification for future work.

Two detector teams will be required to obtain the maximum results from the tests.

The results are being analysed by the Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay and the Central Water and Power Research Station, Poona and their reports are awaited.

Aircrafts for I.A.C.

*108. **Shri Kodiyan:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri Damani:
Shri Morarka:
Shri Dinesh Singh:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal at present to buy French medium jet aircraft 'Canavelles' for strengthening the trunk services of the Indian Airlines Corporation;

(b) if so, the number of aircraft to be purchased and;

(c) the value thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Blanking Off Alarm Chains

*109. **Shri M. K. Kumaran:**
Shri S. M. Banerjee:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether alarm chains have been restored in those trains where it was blanked off;

(b) if so, which are those trains; and

(c) whether this has been done only for the night journeys?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Alarm chain has been restored on 115 trains so far.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 14].

(c) No, Sir. In some cases, alarm chain has been restored on day trains also.

Malaria

*110. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) what practical steps have been taken to delimit the foci of high endemicity of Malaria still reigning in some pockets scattered all over the country;

(b) how much sum has been allotted for the National Malaria Eradication Programme during the Third Five Year Plan to exterminate Malaria from India; and

(c) what were the findings and suggestions of a U.S.T.C.M. Evaluation Team headed by Dr. Harold E. Hinman (Malariologist)?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Most foci have been delimited by epidemiological surveys and the rest are being pin-pointed

under surveillance operations. Suitable measures are being undertaken to eliminate the foci of high endemicity from all such pockets.

(b) A sum of Rs. 55 crores has been allotted for the National Malaria Eradication Programme during the Third Five Year Plan period.

(c) A statement showing the findings and suggestions of the U.S.T.C.M. Team is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT-3026/61.]

Formation of Central Health Cadre

*111. **Shri Vajpayee:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any final decision has been taken in regard to the formation of the Central Health Cadre; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

रिहन्द बांध

*११२. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :**
श्री स० मो० बनर्जी :

क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री १ दिसम्बर, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ११५९ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रिहन्द बांध के निर्माण और वहां विद्युत उत्पादन कार्य में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ख) इस कार्य के कब तक समाप्त होने की संभावना है?

सिंचाई और विद्युत उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी): (क) रिहन्द बांध परियोजना पूर्ण होने वाली है । बांध तथा सम्बन्धित कार्यों पर कंक्रीट के कुल कार्य का ९८·६ प्रतिशत भाग मई १९६१ के अन्त तक पूर्ण हो चुका था ।

(ख) आशा है कि यह कार्य चालू वर्ष के अन्त तक समाप्त हो जायेगा ।

Scarcity of Water in Delhi

*113. **Shri S. A. Mehdi:**
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri M. L. Dwivedi:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware about the scarcity of water in Delhi; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to augment the same?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir. The reasons are: (i) Scarcity of water in river Yamuna. (ii) Low pressure in the Mains in certain areas where the distribution system is old and outmoded.

(b) As regards (i) above, in summer months when the flow in the river goes down, the Punjab Government is requested to release water into the river from the Western Yamuna Canal. As regards (ii), in all those areas where the mains are of small size, there is a scheme to augment them and several such schemes have been taken up.

Cheating Cases on Northern Railway

*114. **Shri Parvathi Krishnan:**
Shri Sarju Pandey:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the report in the *Times of India* dated the 10th May, 1961 in which it is alleged that some officials of the Northern Railway working in the office of the Divisional Superintendent Delhi conspired and cheated the Railways to the tune of Rs. 8.5 lakhs;

(b) whether this report is correct; and

(c) if so, what steps Government have taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A case of fradulent issue of concession orders at Delhi station had come to the notice of the Northern Railway in November 1960 and after preliminary investigation, the case had been handed over to the Special Police Establishment for further action. The exact amount involved is not known.

(c) All the Railways have been asked to enforce the regulations regarding the safe custody of concession orders in their office more rigidly and to take up with the staff, each case of failure to observe such regulations. The introduction of a separate series of students concession tickets with the words "student concession" printed on both sides of the ticket and also other measures are under consideration.

Statues of Mahatma Gandhi at Railway Stations

*115. **Shri Subbiah Ambalam:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1562 on the 17th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether invitations have since been issued to artists all over the country to send their plaster of Paris models of Mahatma Gandhi;

(b) if so, how many such models have been received and the name of the artist whose model has been approved;

(c) whether any estimate of the amount to be spent and the number of statues to be erected have been made; and

(d) if so, the particulars thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Air Services to U.S.A.

*117. **Shrimati Renuka Ray:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total number of air frequencies that the Air-India International has across the Atlantic to the U.S.A.;

(b) whether it is a fact that Air India had requested the U.S. to allow a daily service; and

(c) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Five services a week in each direction between India and U.S.A. across the Atlantic, from May 1961.

(b) and (c). During the air talks held in Washington in April/May 1961 between India and U.S.A., the question of additional frequencies to be operated by the airlines of the two countries was raised, but the discussions were inconclusive and are likely to be resumed. It would not be in the public interest to disclose the details thereof at this stage.

Glider 'Rohini'

*118. **Shri Assar:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian made glider "Rohini" has proved successful flight;

(b) if so, in which factory it was manufactured and what are its special features;

(c) whether Government propose to manufacture more such gliders; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The glider has been constructed at the Technical Centre of the Civil Aviation Department and is the first two-seater glider, with side-by-side seating arrangement, to be designed and constructed in India. It has been constructed mainly from indigenous materials like Himalayan spruce and white cedar plywood. It has dual controls and has been designed for compliance with airworthiness requirements for semi-acrobatic type of gliders.

(c) and (d). The Technical Centre of the Civil Aviation Department is at present constructing prototype gliders of various types by using indigenous materials, as far as possible. It is proposed to construct at least 4 or 5 more Rohini Gliders at the Technical Centre as development prototypes. Commercial production of the gliders is not undertaken at the Technical Centre.

Blood Banks

*119. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Blood Banks are run by Government; and

(b) if so, how many and where?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Blood Bank is functioning in the Safdarjang Hospital and another Blood Bank has been sanctioned for the Willingdon Hospital. There is a proposal to establish a Blood Bank in Delhi under the auspices of the Indian Red Cross Society. According to the information available in this Ministry, there are 75 Blood Banks run by the various State Governments/Administrations.

P. & T. Employees

*120. **Shri Balraj Madhok:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are large number of employees in telephone Deptt. whose pay has not been fixed so far on the basis of the recommendations of the Pay Commission, while in other several cases arrears of pay have not been remitted to the employees; and

(b) if so, what measures are being taken to do the needful without any further delay?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) No.

(b) The few remaining cases are under settlement.

Calcutta-Agartala Air Service

*121. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received regarding timing of the Fokker Friendship air service between Calcutta and Agartala; and

(b) whether the present time-schedule is proposed to be changed to avoid night flights?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The timings have been revised effective 1-7-1961. The plane now leaves Calcutta at 16.40 hours, and returns back at 19.35 hours, against the earlier scheduled timings of 18.15 hours and 20.55 hours, respectively.

Increase of Fare by I.A.C.

*122. **Shri Morarka:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Ramam:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri K. B. Malvia:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shri Amjad Ali:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Airlines Corporation is contemplating to increase its fare;

(b) if so, by how much and from what date;

(c) what are the reasons for this increase; and

(d) the expected yield due to this increase?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The revised Viscount fares will come into force from 1st September, 1961 and the increase will not generally exceed the taper design recommended by the Air Transport Council by more than 10 per cent. The question of revising passenger fares on a similar basis on all other routes, excepting the services operated by Dakotas in the Assam and Tripura areas, is under consideration.

(c) On account of increased cost of operations arising out of increase in cost of fuel, cost of spares and the recent sizeable increase in Wage Bill.

(d) The expected yield from the revision of Viscount fares is estimated at about Rs. 40 lakhs.

Production of Wheat and Rice

*123. **Shri Rami Reddy:**
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri P. C. Borooah:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that this year there has been a record production of wheat and rice in India;

(b) if so, full details State-wise; and

(c) how does it compare with the annual requirements of foodgrains in the country?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement giving State-wise production of rice and wheat during 1960-61 and 1959-60 is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 15].

(c) The production estimates of all the foodgrains for 1960-61 have not yet become available. However, on a rought basis, it is estimated that the foodgrains production may fall short of the current year's requirements by two to three million tons which can be easily made good from Government stocks and imports.

Cheap Tourist Buses for Agra

*124. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Comunications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no arrangement for cheap regular tourist buses from Delhi to Agra and Mathura; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to make arrangements in the future?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A direct tourist coach service is being run daily by the U.P. Govt. Roadways between Delhi and Agra. In

addition to this, regular buses of the U.P. Govt. Roadways ply on Delhi-Mathura-Agra route.

U.S. Loan for Boeing to A.I.I.

*125. **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.S. Government has sanctioned rupees 4 crores loan to Air India International towards meeting part of the cost of two Boeings 707; and

(b) if so, the terms of loan?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). The Export-Import Bank of U.S.A. has agreed to advance a loan of $8.1 million to the Government of India to meet part of the Dollar expenditure on purchase of 2 additional Boeing 707 aircraft by the Air India International Corporation. The Agreement containing terms and conditions of the loan has not yet been signed.

Accident to Air India Boeing

*126. **Shri Liladhar Kotoki:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Air India Boeing caused a major accident on the tarmac of Orly Airport on 6th July, 1961 damaging the Boeing, an Israeli Airlines El Al Britannia, and a lorry and injuring a mechanic; and

(b) the causes of the accident and the extent of damages?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. An Air India International Boeing aircraft was involved in a minor accident while taxying on the tarmac at Airport on the 8th July, 1961, resulting in slight damage to both aircraft. The Britannia was also damaged by a truck which was blown into the nose of the aircraft by the blast of the Boeing engines. A mechanic working in that part of the aircraft was slightly injured. The port wing tip of Boeing aircraft and No. 1 propeller and nose section of Britannia sustained slight damage. The entire incident is being investigated by the General Manager, Paris Airport Administration.

Family Planning

*127. **Shri Khadilkar:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the views expressed by the Minister of Food and Agriculture before journalists in Washington on the 9th June, 1961, give an indication of Government's thinking on the subject of family planning; and

(b) whether Goverment intend to undertake legislation for excluding abortion from legal ban as a measure to check the population growth?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The views expressed by the Minister of Food and Agriculture before the journalists in Washington were entirely his personal views.

(b) No, Sir.

Package Programme

*128. **Shri Supakar:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in introducing 'package programme' in selected districts in States other than the seven where it was introduced last year; and

(b) when is the programme likely to be started in these other States?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). The approval of the Government of India for extension of the Intensive Agricultural District Programme to the remaining 8 States of Mysore, Kerala, Gujarat, West Bengal, Orissa, Assam, Maharashtra and Jammu and

Kashmir was communicated to the concerned State Governments in June, 1961. The approval was given on the following basis:—

(i) The districts of Mandya (Mysore), Palghat and Alleppy (Kerala) and Surat (Gujarat) are considered suitable for implementing the programme immediately. The State Governments have been asked to undertake the following preparatory measures before launching the programme:—

(a) Selection of area for implementing the programme during the first year;

(b) Taking steps to strengthen the co-operative institutions in these areas;

(c) Creating a general awareness among the farmers and the non-official agencies such as panchayats and co-operatives to secure their participation in the programme. This will imply developing a comprehensive publicity and agricultural information programme right from the very beginning;

(d) Selection, appointment and postings of additional staff;

(e) Training of staff in the basic concepts of the programme, policies and procedures to be followed and in preparation of farm production plans;

(f) Appointment and training of additional staff for carrying out a resources and production bench mark survey and completion of such surveys before the actual launching of the programme in the field;

(g) Assessing the needs for supplies, especially seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, equipments etc. and making arrangements for their procurement;

(h) Arrangements for construction and hiring of storage godowns for making the supplies available within easy reach of the farmers;

(i) Assessing the present status of the availability of agricultural credit, the additional credit that will be needed for implementing the programme and the steps to be taken for making the additional credit available.

Specific proposals on the various items of the programme have been invited from the State Governments for the consideration and approval of the Government of India. Experience gained in the first 7 districts, where the programme is at present in operation, has shown that the completion of the preparatory arrangements, mentioned above, will take some time and these States would be in a position to launch the programme in the field by the next Rabi season or by Kharif of 1962-63.

(ii) The districts of Burdwan (West Bengal) and Sambalpur (Orissa) though generally suitable, considerable amount of preparatory work would have to be undertaken in both of these districts to strengthen the co-operative movement and prepare them for shouldering the responsibilities which would devolve upon them as a result of the introduction of the programme. A team comprising the representatives of the Reserve Bank of India, Department of Co-operation and Department of Agriculture would visit these districts shortly and make recommendations about the steps which the State Governments would have to take for reorganising the co-operative structure so that they are able to shoulder the additional burden of channelling the supplies. The actual intensity of the programme would be achieved only after this has been done and it may take at least a year or so.

(iii) The Government of Maharashtra tentatively selected the district of Kolaba for implementing the programme. Since the co-operative banking structure in the district is weak and will not be able to shoulder

at present the additional responsibilities of providing the increased finance under the programme, the alternative district of Bhandara has been approved and suggested to the State Government for consideration. The programme will be taken up in the light of the decision reached.

(iv) The Government of Assam have selected the district of Cachar for implementing the programme. However, in view of the weak co-operative organisation in the State of Assam as a whole, no district qualifies for selection. Assam State could, therefore, be included in the programme only after the State Government are able to strengthen the co-operative structure, at least in one district where the programme could be launched at a subsequent date. The team, referred to in (ii) above, would undertake a visit to the State shortly, suggest measures for strengthening the co-operative movement and assist the State Government in selection of a suitable district so that the necessary preparatory work could be taken up with the least possible delay.

(v) In Jammu & Kashmir, the programme will be implemented in the following 6 blocks falling in the two districts of the two provinces of Jammu and Kashmir:—

Kashmir Province	*Jammu Province*
1. Kaimoh	1. Jammu
2. Larkipora	2. Ranbirsinghpura
3. Nambal.	3. Bishnah.

(The three blocks in each of the Provinces are contiguous).

The State Government have been requested to furnish revised proposals on the various items of the programme (the original proposal of the State Government envisaged selection of 9 blocks falling within 3 districts). On receipt of proposals, these will bee scrutinized and arrangements made for the visit of a team to suggest preparatory measures which the State Government will have to take before launching the programme.

Supply of Rice to Kerala

*129. **Shri Maniyangadan:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government requested the Central Government for supply of any additional quantity of rice to meet the needs of the State resulting from the recent floods;

(b) what quantity of rice was requested; and

(c) what was the quantity supplied?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and c). The quantity asked for was 20,000 tons and this demand was accepted in full.

Telegrams in Tamil

*130. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to accept telegrams in Tamil for transmission within Madras State;

(b) if so, the steps taken in that behalf;

(c) whether a key to Tamil telegrams has been prepared by Government; and

(d) whether it is a fact that an employee has already prepared such a key to Tamil telegrams?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) The matter is under examination. The facility of sending telegrams in Tamil if written in Roman or Devanagari script already exists.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No.

(d) Yes.

Rapti Bridge

*131. **Shri Sinhasan Singh:**
Shri Assar:
Shri Kalika Singh:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that one of the pillars of the bridge being constructed on the river Rapti near Gorakhpur in order to connect the National Highway sank into the earth as a result of which the bridge collapsed into the river;

(b) whether it is a fact that U.P. Government have appointed a Committee of experts to enquire into the causes of this accident;

(c) if so, the personnel of this Committee, the location of headquarters of the said Committee and whether any datte has been fixed for presenting the report and making the recommendation by the Committee;

(d) whether Government have issued an order to withhold the construction of the bridge till the presentation of report by the Committee;

(e) whether any report from the contractor and the engineers has been received by the Government regarding this accident; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and whether it would be laid on the Table?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). A Statement giving the information is laid on the Table of the Sabha. The report of the Committee when received will also be laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 16].

(d) to (f). The information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha, when received.

Second Shipyard at Cochin

*132. **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Kodiyan:
Shri Kunhan:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri Punnoose:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 44 on the 16th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have finally concluded the negotations for technical collaboration with United Kingdom, West Germany, Japan and Sweden for setting up the second Shipyard at Cochin; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). Not yet. The House will be informed of the result as soon as a decision has been taken.

Fire at Ambala Rail Yard

*133. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a huge quantity of Kerosene was destroyed by fire at Ambala Rail yard on the 20th May, 1961;

(b) if so, the cause of the fire; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) to (c). A. B. G. Tank Wagon loaded with Aviation Turbine Fuel and not Kerosene Oil got capsized during shunting operations in Ambala Yard

on 25th May, 1961 and started leaking from the top man-hole and through a burst seam. Prompt action was taken to collect the leaking oil in all the empty drums and tins available in the Goods Shed. A quantity of 2,200 Gallons of oil was thus collected.

In the early hours of 26th May, 1961, while an engine was shunting on a nearby line, a live spark therefrom fell on to the ground which had got soaked with oil the previous day. This caused fire which spread in no time. An alarm was raised, the Fire Brigade reached the site and completely controlled the fire within an hour of its arrival. A quantity of 1,800 Gallons of oil out of 2,200 Gallons that had been collected earlier was however lost in this fire.

An Officers' Joint Enquiry Committee set up to investigate into the matter, have held a Pointsman, a Yard Foreman and a Shunting Jamadar responsible for the incidents.

Foreign Exchange for Acquiring Ships

*134. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a substantial amount of foreign exchange has recently been released by the Government of India to certain Indian Shipping Companies for acquiring some ships; and

(b) if so, the full details thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). It is not clear what amount can be considered as "substantial". However, since 1st April, 1961 Government have so far sanctioned the release of foreign exchange equivalent to Rs. 25.77 lakhs for the initial payments involved in the purchase of 3 second hand ships and the construction of 2 new ships, all on deferred terms basis.

Theft of Railway Property at Delhi Station

*135. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri K. B. Malvia:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that railway property alleged to have been stolen from the Delhi main station, worth over Rs. 40,000 was seized by the police when they raided several shops in the Motia Khan junk market on 25th May, 1961 and arrested 3 persons found in possession of stolen property;

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter; and

(c) the steps taken to tighten the security measures to avoid any further thefts from the railways godowns?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. As a result of joint raid by the Police and R.P.F. on the shops of seven Junk dealers of Motia Khan, who were in unlawful possession of railway stores, 8 persons were arrested by the Police on 25th May, 1961. The cases against these persons are still under investigation.

(c) Necessary security arrangements already exist and special vigilance is kept to ensure against any unauthorised removal of Railway property from godowns.

Sitting Up of Rural Universities

*136. **Shri Kodiyan:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Damani:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Surendranath Dwivedy
Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:
Shri Rami Reddy:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 281 on the 24th February, 1961 and state:

(a) the progress made so far in the proposal to set up four Rural Universities during the Third Five Year Plan in the country;

(b) the names of the places where they will be set up; and

(c) the amount to be spent on the same?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) to (c). A provision of Rs. 2 crores has been included in the Central Sector of the Third Five Year Plan for setting up Agricultural Universities. The question regarding the exact number and location of these Universities is under the active consideration of the Government of India.

गढ़मुक्तेश्वर में सड़क का पुल

*१३७. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गढ़ मुक्तेश्वर में गंगा नदी पर सड़क के पुल का निर्माण पूरा हो गया है;

(ख) इस पुल से किन-किन क्षेत्रों को विशेष लाभ होगा ; और

(ग) इस पुल के निर्माण पर कितना व्यय हुआ है और कितना समय लगा है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी हां, पुल के मुख्य भाग का निर्माण कार्य हाल ही में पूरा हुआ है ।

(ख) इस पुल के बन जाने से दिल्ली क्षेत्र तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिमी क्षेत्र जिस में मेरठ, मुरादाबाद, बरेली, बिजनौर और बुलन्दशहर के जिले शामिल हैं, को लाभ होगा ।

(ग) ११५.२५ लाख रुपयों की स्वीकृत व्यय राशि में से जून १९६१ तक पुल के निर्माण में लगभग ६३.०२ लाख रुपये और इस सारे निर्माण कार्य में कुल ८७.७७ लाख रुपये खर्च हो चके हैं जिस में इस पुल पर दोनों ओर से आने वाली सड़कों व उन पर पड़ने वाले छोटे पुलों के निर्माण का खर्च भी शामिल है । इस कार्य पर अभी और खर्च होना शेष है । इस पुल के निर्माण में लगभग तीन वर्ष लगे ।

Telecommunication Engineers' visit to Foreign Countries

*138. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any P. & T. team consisting of Senior Telecommunication Engineers paid a visit to some European countries and Japan;

(b) if so, the precise nature of objects for which this visit took place;

(c) whether they have submitted any report on return from their visit; and

(d) if so, the important features of such a report and the reaction of Government thereto?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes. A team of three Engineers has been to European countries. It is at present visiting Japan.

(b) Choosing a modern, efficient and economic telephone switching system for use and manufacture in India.

(c) and (d). The Committee would submit a report after making a detailed study of the information collected by them.

Providing of Meals to School Children

*139. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri D. C. Sharma:**

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1641 on the 20th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have received final report of the School Health Committee appointed to examine the question of providing meals to school children;

(b) if so, the recommendation made; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

पंजाब का नाला नम्बर ८

*१४०. { **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** / **श्री राम कृष्ण गुप्त :** / **श्रीमती मैमूना सुल्तान :** / **श्री अजित सिंह सरहदी :** / **श्री बाजपेयी :**

क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत्** मंत्री २० अप्रल, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १६५३ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रविधिक विशेषज्ञों ने पंजाब के नाला नम्बर ८ का मार्ग बदलने के प्रश्न के बारे में अपनी राय दे दी है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन्होंने क्या राय दी है ;

(ग) क्या इसे स्वीकार कर लिया गया है ; और

(घ) इसे कार्यान्वित करने के लिये क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) डा० ए० एन० खोसला ने गांव कुंडली के निकट नाला नं० ८ (Drain No 8) के व्यपवर्तन (Diversion) के तीन वैकल्पिक समरेखन (alternative alignment) सुझायें हैं। डा० खोसला ने इन तीनों में से एक समरेखन को मान लेने के लिये कहा है ।

(ग) जिस समरेखन को डा० खोसला ने मान लेने के लिये सुझाया है उसे दिल्ली प्रशासन ने स्वीकार नहीं किया । पंजाब सरकार ने दो शर्तों के अधीन डा० खोसला के सुझाव को स्वीकार कर लिया है ।

(घ) इस विषय पर सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् मंत्रालय, पंजाब सरकार तथा दिल्ली प्रशासन के साथ परामर्श करके, विचार कर रहा है ।

Commercial Marketing Obligations

*141. { **Shri Pangarkar:** / **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleasel to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 460 on the 1st March, 1961 and state the outcome of discussion for reducing the commercial marketing obligations held with Governments of U.S.A., Australia and Canada?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): The matter is still under discussion.

Central Seed Corporation

*142. **Shri Nek Ram Negi:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state at what stage is the proposal to set up a seed—multiplication corporation to promote the production of improved seeds in the country?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): The proposal for setting up an Improved Seeds Corporation has been approved in principle. The Memorandum of Association and the Articles of Association of the Corporation have been drawn up and are under scrutiny.

World Bank Loan for Railways

*143. **Shri Chuni Lal:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Pangarkar:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1211 on the 30th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the negotiations with the World Bank for the loan for Indian Railways have since been concluded; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No negotiations have yet been started with the World Bank for the loan for Indian Railways.

(b) Does not arise.

Cancer

*144. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of cancer treated in Government hospitals in India during 1960;

(b) whether the number shows a rising trend;

(c) whether an increase in lung cancer may be expected along with growing industrial development; and

(d) steps proposed to be taken to safeguard industrial workers from cancer?

The Minsiter of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due couse.

(b) It is not possible to say definitely whether concer is on the increase, as accurate information about the incidence of cancer is not available.

(c) There is no reason to believe that there will be an increase of cancer of lung with growing industrial development.

(d) Medical Officers in charge of industrial workers take necessary steps in this direction.

Suri Transmission

*145. **Shri H. C. Heda:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Japan has declined to grant a patent for the Suri Transmission invention by Mr. M. M. Suri;

(b) the names of the countries that have granted such a patent for this invention;

(c) the reasons that Japan has forwarded for declining to grant the patent; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, for the present.

(b) India, U.K., U.S.A., Chzechoslovakia, West Germany, Canada, Australia, Italy and France.

(c) According to the Japanese Patent Office, the invention of Shri

Suri could easily be inferred from the technique already in circulation in Japan before the receipt of this application.

(d) An appeal has been filed in Japan and their reaction is awaited.

P.L. 480 Agreement

*146. { **Shri Assar:** / **Shri Hem Raj:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have revised the agreement of P.L. 480 during the recent visit of the Food Minister to the U.S.A.;

(b) if so, whether any change is made in new revised agreement; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Coastal Shipping

*147. **Shri Morarka:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that coastal shipping companies carrying coal from Calcutta to Southern and Western parts of the country are inconvenienced and put to avoidable losses due to inadequate discharging facilities at Madras, Cochin and Cuddalore; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken by Government for the quick turn-round of the ships?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The coal discharging facilities at the South Indian ports are normally adequate with reference to the evenly-spaced arrival of the colliers allocated to each port but they prove inadequate causing detention of colliers when more ships come in port than can be handled simultaneously. Occasionally, delays are also caused by factors, such as monsoon conditions, over which the Port Authorities can have no control.

(b) The position is constantly under review by the Government as well as three Co-ordination Committees at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay. A Liaison Officer has recently been appointed at Madras for this purpose. The question of operating coal dumps at ports of discharge to meet the specific difficulty mentioned is also under consideration.

Cotton Production

*148. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether cotton production efforts in the country are likely to be impaired on account of the so called prevailing crisis in cotton trade;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) whether the Gujarat State Government has approached the Central Government for help to relieve the situation prevailing in the State on this account; and

(d) if so, what is the Centre's response thereto?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). The problem is restricted mostly to Gujarat State. Cotton production efforts are not likely to be affected on this account in the whole country.

(c) Yes.

(d) The Central Government have taken the following measures:—

(i) Release of additional quotas of Indian cotton to mills;

(ii) The Indian Cotton Mills Federation have been asked to undertake purchase of such cottons as have shown a declining tendency in prices;

(iii) The banks have been asked to provide necessary finance

to the mills for holding larger stocks of cotton;

(iv) Release of an export quota of 50,000 bales of cotton stapling 23/32" and below, which covered mostly the varieties grown in Gujarat; and

(v) Announcement of a further export quota of 60,000 bales comprising 30,000 bales of Bengal Deshi and 30,000 bales of cotton stapling 3/4" and below, excluding Bengal Deshi.

Inland Water Transport Rates

*149. **Shri Raghunath Singh:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Inland Water Transport rates have been raised by 5 per cent. by the Government of India; and

(b) if so, its effect on the traffic?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The India General Navigation and Railway Company Limited and the Rivers Steam Navigation Company Limited (commonly known as the Joint Steamer Companies), who maintain services as common carriers on the inland waterways of North East India, increased the freight rates for the transport of all commodities other than foodgrains by the river route from Calcutta to Assam by ten percent with effect from the 15th March, 1961. Following discussions with the representatives of the Joint Steamer Companies for getting their freight rates reduced, it was agreed that they would limit the enhancement of the rates to 6 per cent. from 22nd April, 1961 to the 30th June 1961 and that in the meantime the Government of India would hold an enquiry into the economic working conditions and the rate structure of the Steamer Companies. The Committee, that was accordingly set up by the Government of India, examined the traffic handled by the Companies during the last three years on the river route from Calcutta to Assam, the freight rates prevailing in 1960 and the anticipated traffic and operational results in the immediate future on the basis of the freight rates in force prior to revision in March, 1961. The Committee recommended that an increase of 5 per cent. over the freight rates prevailing in 1960 was justified in respect of all goods other than tea from Cachar and foodgrains. The Government of India accepted the recommendation and called on the Joint Steamer Companies also to accept and implement it. The Joint Steamer Companies have accordingly limited the increase in freight rates to 5 per cent. over the rates prevailing in 1960 with effect from 1st July, 1961.

(b) Upto-date information about the traffic since the beginning of June 1961 is not yet available. There was no appreciable decline in traffic volume in the months of March, April and May 1961 when the increase in freight rates was higher.

Calcutta Port

*150. **Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:**
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri Ramji Verma:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether negotiations regarding Calcutta Port development have been completed with the World Bank; and

(b) if so, the details of the same?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications

(Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A delegation consisting of the Transport Secretary, the Chairman, Calcutta Port Commissioners, the Chief Engineer and the Deputy Conservator of Calcutta Port proceeded to Washington in May, 1961 for negotiating with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development a loan to cover foreign exchange requirements of the Third Five Year Plan of the Calcutta Port. The negotiations for the loan were held in June.

2. The Bank have agreed to grant a loan in various foreign currencies, equivalent to 21 million dollars (Rs. 10 crores) to the Calcutta Port Commissioners. The agreement is now in the process of being executed by the two parties. The particulars of the schemes covered by the loan are set out in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, nexure No. 17].

3. The loan will be for a period of 25 years including five years of grace period. A commitment charge at the rate of 3/4% will be payable with effect from sixty days after the date of the agreement, on the loan amount not drawn upon by the Port Commissioners. On the amount actually drawn, interest is payable at the rate of 5¾% per annum. The loan is repayable in 41 semi-annual instalments commencing from the 15th May 1966 and ending on the 15th May 1986. The last date for the withdrawal of the loan is 30th September, 1965.

4. The loan will be given by the Bank to the Calcutta Port Commissioners but the Government of India will be the guarantor for the loan.

Purchase of Rails from Russia

*151. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri Assar:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri N. M. Deb:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to buy rails from Russia to meet the immediate need of nearly 400,000 tons required for track renewal as well as for new lines; and

(b) the details of the proposal?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). An offer to supply about 60,000 Metric Tons of rails has been received from USSR, and is under consideration.

The salient features of the proposal are that payment will be made in non-convertible Indian Rupees, and delivery will be effected before 31-3-1962.

Hassan-Mangalore Rail Link

*152. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Kunhan:
Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:
Shri Subbiah Ambalam:
Shri Achar:
Shri Agadi:
Shri Sugandhi:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1649 on the 20th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the proposal of Railway line between Hassan and Mangalore; and

(b) if so, with what result?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Mangalore-Hassan line is under consideration for inclusion in the Railways' programme for Third Plan in connection with the export of Iron Ore through Mangalore Port.

Small-Pox Control Commission

*153. **Shri Chuni Lal:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to

Starred Question No. 1889 on the 3rd May, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal to set up a small-pox control commission for the implementation of the small-pox control programme; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The Government of India do not consider it necessary to set up a small-pox control commission. Instead it is proposed to set up a special organisation in the Directorate General of Health Services to plan, coordinate, supervise and evaluate the small-pox eradication programme.

Railway Wagons

***154. Shri Indrajit Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to take up manufacture of Railway wagons in the public sector also;

(b) if so, the target production of such wagons, and places where they will be built;

(c) whether the target of wagon output in the private sector in 1960-61 has been fulfilled; and

(d) if not, the extent thereof and reasons for the shortfall?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes, in existing Railway Workshops.

(b) It is expected to develop capacity for 2000 B.G. Open Bogie Wagons Box type and 10,000 B.G. Open/Covered four-wheeler wagons annually in Railway Workshops, as indicated below:

Central Railway—Lallaguda, Jhansi and Matunga Shops.

Northern Railway—Amritsar Shops.

Eastern Railway—Kancharappara & Lillooah Shops.

Southern Railway—Golden Rock Shops.

Western Railway—Mahalakshmi & Kota Shops.

(c) No, Sir.

*Target during 1960-61	20,850 (4-wheelers).
*Actual receipt during 1960-61	13,210 (4-wheelers).

(d) *The extent of shortfall during 1960-61 is: 7,640 in terms of 4-wheelers.

Reasons for the shortfall

(1) Delay in the supply of matched steel.

(2) Changeover to wagons of new design involving preparation and finalisation of the design after test of prototypes and subsequent necessity for the wagon builders to tool up for the new types.

*The 'target' and 'actual' receipt shown above relates to Wagon Building year which is from June, 60 to July, 61.

Development of Shipping

***155. Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that public and private sector Shipping Companies have been recently asked by the Government of India to go ahead "full steam" with their development plans and utilize the funds which had been allocated for development of shipping;

(b) if so, the details of the suggestion; and

(c) the response received from the shipping companies?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Though no detailed suggestions have been made since it is primarily for the Indian shipping companies themselves to draw up plans for the expansion of their fleet, it is certainly true that the Director General of Shipping is always emphasising the need for expansion of our fleet. It is too early to assess the response of

the shipping companies, but it is understood that the matter is under their consideration.

Indian Pilots and Technicians for Iraq

*156. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Iraqi air delegation visited the Capital at the end of April this year for talks with the Government for obtaining the services of Indian pilots and technicians for Iraqi Airways; and

(b) if so, what was the outcome of the talks?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Iraqi delegation have made a request for the loan of the services of some more Engineers, Pilots and Officers from the Indian Airlines Corporation. These Officers will be made available after a settlement is reached regarding the terms of their deputation.

Purchase of Wheat in the Open Market

*157. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Maharajkumar Vijaya Andanda:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given permission to the mills to buy wheat in the open market; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, the mills were allowed to purchase wheat from the market. This was one of the measures taken by the Government to prevent the prices from falling unduly to the detriment of the interests of the cultivators.

Weather Station for Jet Flights in Delhi

*158. **Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:**
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new weather station has been planned for Delhi to aid jet flights; and

(b) if so, the details of the same?

Th Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

B.G. Line from Siliguri

*159. **Shri Hem Barua:**
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of Assam have submitted a memorandum to the Union Railway Minister asking for the extension of the NEFR broad gauge line now terminating at Siliguri, at least as far as Gauhati;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered this proposal rightly described as the only solution for Assam's serious transport problem; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). There is no justification for constructing this line in the near future. Adequate steps have, however been taken to augment the carrying capacity of the existing M.G. line to meet the increased needs of traffic.

Seminar on Co-operative Education

143. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred

Question No. 1572 on the 17th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have received final report of the Seminar on Co-operative education; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations therein?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Visitors to Taj

144. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state the number of visitors who visited Taj Mahal, Agra during 1960-61?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): Exact number of visitors to the Taj during 1960-61 is not available. However on the basis of the interim analysis of a sample survey which is not yet complete it is estimated that on an average 3,000 visitors visit the Taj per day.

Unlicensed Porters at Delhi

145. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there are unlicensed porters at Delhi junction; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes; some cases of unlicensed porters soliciting custom from passengers have come to notice.

(b) The following steps have been taken to prevent their operation:

(i) A special Government Railway Police Unit has been formed to apprehend and deal with the unauthorised porters.

(ii) A special checking squad of Ticket Collectors to apprehend and hand over the unauthorised porters to the police has been formed.

(iii) A committee of licensed porters has been formed at the station to help the Railway in eradicating the evil.

(iv) Surprise cheks are exercised by officers, Inspectors and Supervisors to eliminate unauthorised porters.

Railway Bridges

146. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of overbridges completed during 1960-61 or under construction at present; and

(b) the names of new overbridges which will be constructed during the Third Five Year Plan period?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The particulars of Road over/under bridges completed in 1960-61 and under construction at present are given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 18].

(b) Though all the State Governments were requested as far back as April, 1959, to finalise their proposals for the Third Five Year Plan, information from several States is still awaited. The proposals can be planned only after receipt of information from the States.

Statutory Powers to Regulate Freight Rates

147. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer

to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 3347 on 17th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the proposal for taking statutory powers to regulate freight rates in overseas trade on the lines of American Law on the subject; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration in consultation with the shipping interests concerned.

Sugar Factories in Northern India

148. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri Chuni Lal:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3402 on 17th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether any arrangement has been made for crushing the sugarcane and paying its price; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). The factories closed for the season 1960-61 after crushing the cane available to them. On an average about 92·5 per cent. of the cane price has been paid upto 15th July, 1961 and the balance is being paid as sugar is sold.

German Agriculture Delegation

149. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri Chuni Lal:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3349 on 17th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have received the report of German Agricultural delegation regarding pilot projects for intensified food output;

(b) if so, main recommendations thereof; and

(c) action taken thereon?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) No report has so far been received.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Agricultural Study Team of Japan

150. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri Chuni Lal:**

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3389 on 17th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have received report of the Agriculture study team of Japan;

(b) if so, main suggestions made for improvement of cultivation; and

(c) action taken thereon?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Not yet.

(b) (c). Do not arise.

P. & T. Forms Committee

151. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri Chuni Lal:**

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3393 on the 17th April, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the remaining recommendations of the Committee appointed regarding the forms of Posts and Telegraphs department; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Out of 14 recommendations reported to be under consideration on 17th April, 1961, one has been rejected. Others are still pending a final

decision both in the Directorate and Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply. These are under examination and shall be finalised soon.

(b) Does not arise.

Passenger Amenities at Pathankot Station

152. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the first and third class waiting rooms at Pathankot Station on the Northern Railway are very small and other passenger amenities are also not available there; and

(b) if so, the new improvements in the passenger amenities proposed to be made at this station.

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The existing amenities are adequate to meet the needs of the passenger traffic obtaining at present. However, it is proposed to provide the following improvements to amenities at Pathankot station during the Third Plan period subject to the availability of funds.

(i) Flush latrines on K. V. Railway platform Nos. 1 and 2 in replacement of the existing ones.

(ii) Extension of main porch.

(iii) Tourist platform.

(iv) Flush latrines and baths.

Family Planning Centres Opened in Punjab during Second Plan

153. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 695 on the 1st March, 1961 and state the financial help given to Family Planning Centres during the Second Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): Financial assistance amounting to Rs. 3·51 lakh and Rs. 6,32,683 was given to the Government of Punjab and to local bodies/voluntary organisations respectively for Family Planning during the Second Five Year Plan period.

The information regarding the amount earmarked out of the assistance of Rs. 3·51 lakhs by the State Government for Family Planning Centres is not available.

P. & T. Complaints and Suggestions

154. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints and suggestions received by the postal Superintendents and Director, Posts and Telegraphs of Punjab circle during 1960 and 1961 so far;

(b) the nature of the complaints and suggestions and the action taken thereon; and

(c) the number of complaints and suggestions pending so far on which action has not been taken and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):

(a) Complaints 40312
Suggestions nil

(b) The complaints related to delay in delivery and loss of postal articles and delay in payment and loss of money orders besides a small number relating to miscellaneous matters like delay in settlement of claims and discourtesy etc.

(c) Complaints disposed of 28107
Complaints under enquiry 2205

Due to time lag in the receipt and disposal of complaints, a certain percentage of complaints always remain pending.

P. & T. Employees

155. Shri D. C. Charma: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a- the number of Post and Telegraph employees in Punjab circle grade-wise and postal division-wise at the end of 1960·

(b) the number among them who belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(c) whether the reserved quota in services for Scheduled Castes and Tribes has been filled up so far; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) to (d). The requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 19].

Rural Water Supply in Kerala

156. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance has been given by the Centre to the Kerala Government for rural water supply in the State during the Second Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b): Yes. The details of the assistance given under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (Rural) are as follows:—

Year	Grant-in-aid paid (Rs. in lakhs)
1956-57	2·875
1957-58	6·609
1958-59	9·000
1959-60	2.900
1960-61	4·720
Cost of T.C.M. Equipment supplied	9·648
TOTAL:	35·752

Anti-Corruption Organisation on Eastern Railway

157. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state the achievements of the anti-corruption organisation on the Eastern Railway since July, 1960 so far?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The activities of the Vigilance Organisation of the Eastern Railway during the period July 1960 to June 1961 covered detection of cases of corruption, bringing to the notice of the departments concerned the *modus operandi* in cases where large-scale frauds, thefts and pilferages had been committed for the purpose of institution of preventive remedial measures, and education of railway employees with a view to inculcate moral consciousness amongst them.

During the period, 342 new cases were registered for investigation. In a number of cases, charges were brought home against the delinquents concerned and suitable disciplinary action was taken. 7 staff were dismissed from service, 24 removed, 15 reduced in pay or rank and 99 other staff were given other punishments.

Surprise checks by reweighment of consignment were conducted at certain stations resulting in recovery of Rs. 5,545·7 nP. as under-charges. 25 non-railwaymen were detected reselling used short journey 3rd class tickets and were handed over to the Government Railway Police for prosecution. A number of cases of misdeclaration of goods at the time of booking were also detected.

Lectures were organised at important stations and at the Staff Training Schools with a view to inculcate moral consciousness amongst the staff. Particulars of specific cases of importance detected by the Vigilance Organisation, describing the *modus operandi* and also the punishment inflicted, have been widely circulated amongst the staff with a view to serve as a warning to the unscrupulous employees.

Iron and Steel Allotted to U.P.

158. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of iron and steel demanded by and allotted to Uttar Pradesh for agricultural purposes for the year 1960-61; and

(b) the steps taken to supply the allotted quota?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Demand and allotment of iron and steel to U.P. for agricultural purposes during 1960-61 were 65,963 and 50,498 tonnes respectively.

(b) The State Governments distribute the Agricultural quota allotted to them to the Registered Stockists who place indents on the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta. He then plans those indents on the producers for compliance. Supplies are effected according to the priority accorded to the different types of consumers. With a view to expedite supplies, the Iron and Steel required for agricultural purposes except Galvanised Corrugated Sheets has been accorded 'CORE PRIORITY'.

Seed Farms

159. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the total amount given to Maharashtra Government for setting up seed farms during the year 1960-61?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): Under the revised procedure introduced in 1958-59, Central assistance admissible to each group of agricultural schemes, and not to individual scheme, is indicated to State Governments and sanctions are also issued at the end of the year group-wise, on the basis of the total expenditure incurred under each group. As such information about the amount given to Maharashtra Government for setting up seed farms during the year 1960-61 is not available.

Levelling of Land

160. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the financial assistance given to Madhya Pradesh by the Central Government for levelling operations of land for agricultural purposes during the year 1960-61?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): No scheme for levelling operations as such is included in the State's developmental programme for 1960-61. Funds for agricultural development schemes are made available in a lump-sum and the amounts utilised by the State Government for levelling operations, if any, in individual schemes, are not reported to the Government of India.

Robberies on Southern Railway

161. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of robberies committed on the Southern Railway during the first half of the year 1961; and

(b) the number of them in which the culprits have been discovered?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Nil.

(b) Does not arise.

Reservation Clerks on W. Railway

162. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of reservation clerks on Western Railway, grade-wise and Station-wise; and

(b) the number of passenger guides working on Western Railway?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a). The number is given below:

Station	Designation	No. of Posts	Scale (Auth.)
			Rs.
Bhavnagar	Reservation Clerk	1	110-200
Bombay (Churchgate)	Chief Reservation Inspector	1	370-475
Do.	Dy. Chief Reservation Inspector.	1	205-280
Do.	Reservation Clerks	16	150-240

Casual Workers on W. Railway

163. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of casual workers on the Western Railway at present;

(b) how many of such workers have put in more than on year of continuous work; and

(c) the number of these absorbed in regular service during the same period?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) 32,582 as on 30-6-61.

(b) 2,402.

(c) 1,540.

Night Air Mail Service

164. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state how many times during 1960 the respective night air mail service flights had started late and/or arrived late together with the information regarding how late in each case?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): A detailed statement indicating the delays in departure of night air-mail services during the year 1960 is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I annexure No. 20].

No record is kept of (i) delays of less than half an hour duration; and (ii) late arrivals.

Late Running of Trains

165. Shri Vidya Charan Shukla: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state how many times during 1960 the up and down Nagpur/Itarsi passenger trains had started and/or arrived late, together with the period of lateness in each case?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): A statement giving the information is attached. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 21].

Pamba and Valapattanam Schemes in Kerala

166. { Shri M. K. Kumaran / Shri Kodiyan

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Project Reports of the Pamba and Valapattanam Schemes in the Kerala State have been received by the Central Water and Power Commission; and

(b) if so, whether the technical clearance and approval of those schemes have been accorded?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and power (Shri Hathi): (a) Projects reports of the Pamba and Valapattanam Schemes have been received in the Central Water and Power Commission.

(b) Not yet.

Kallada and Kuttiyadi Irrigation Schemes in Kerala

167. { Shri M. K. Kufaran: / Shri Kodiyan:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Project Reports of the Kallada and Kuttiyadi Irrigation Schemes in Kerala have been received by the Central Water and Power Commission;

(b) if so, whether the reports have been considered by the Commission; and

(c) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). Kallada Project Report has been received by the Central Water and Power Commission recently and is under examination. The Project report for Kuttiyadi Irrigation Scheme has not been received as yet.

Kanjirapuzha Irrigation Scheme in Kerala

168. Shri M. K. Kumaran: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be

pleased to state whether the Project Report of the Kanjirapuzha Irrigation Scheme in Kerala has been approved by the Central Water and Power Commission?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): The project report has been received in the Central Water and Power Commission and is under Examination.

Railway High Schools in Assam

169. Shrimati Mafida Ahmed: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway High Schools in Assam; and

(b) the location of the schools and the medium of instruction introduced therein?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Three.

(b) *Location*	*Medium of instruction*
(i) Lumbing	Bengali
(ii) Badarpur	Bengali
(iii) Pandu	Bengali

Air Services

170. Shri Dinesh Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of passengers carried in 1960 by I.A.C. as against the actual passenger carrying capacity of the planes;

(b) whether some routes operated by I.A.C. are uneconomical; and

(c) if so, the names thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) The passenger traffic carried on the scheduled services during the calendar year 1960 amounted to 591,516,374 passenger-kilometres, against the available capacity of 858,158,541 seat-kilometres. The total number of passengers carried in these services during the year was 7,45,288.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Almost all the services operated by Dakota aircraft are running at a loss.

Grants to Orissa for Third Plan

171. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of allotment made so far by the Central Government for Orissa State on various Medical and Public Health Schemes for the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) the amount allotted for the financial year 1961-62 scheme-wise; and

(c) the amount given so far on each scheme?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The Third Five Year Plans of the States have not yet been finalised. A statement showing the provisions proposed by the Government of Orissa for the various medical and public health schemes of that State during the Third Five Year Plan is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 22].

(c) According to the existing procedure for the release of Central assistance, funds are released to the State Governments as lump sum ways and means advances. Three fourths of the total Central assistance allocated for a financial year is released in this way in nine equal monthly instalments. The final payment sanctions are issued towards the close of every financial year on the basis of expenditure figures furnished by the State Governments.

Agricultural Development Schemes

172. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of allotment made so far by the Central Government for Orissa State on various Agricultural Development Schemes for the Third Five Year Plan period;

(b) the amount allotted for the financial year 1951-52 on each scheme; and

(c) the amount given so far scheme-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) to (c). A statement showing the allocations for various Agricultural Development Schemes made under the Third Five Year Plan and for 1961-62 is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 23]. Under the procedure in vogue since 1958-59, there are no scheme-wise sanctions of Central financial assistance to States for schemes included in their Plans. Payment sanctions for financial assistance are issued towards the end of the financial year on the basis of ceilings for various heads of development (so far as State Plan schemes are concerned) and individually for Centrally sponsored schmes, intimated by the Ministry of Finance to the individual States. The ceilings for the current year have yet to be intimated.

National Water Supply Scheme of Orissa

173. Shri Kumbhar: Will the Minister of Health be pleased to state what amount of financial help was given from the National Drinking Water Supply Scheme of the Central Government to Orissa State for digging wells during the Second Five Year Plan period year-wise?

The Minister of Health (Shri Rarmarkar): The amount paid to the Government of Orissa during the Second Five Year Plan for the implementation of the rural water supply schemes approved under the National Water Supply and Sanitation (Rural) Programme is as follows:—

Year	*Amount paid* (Rs. in lakhs)
1956-57	10·50
1957-58	12·955
1958-59	18·99680
1959-60	3·90
1960-61	7·71
Total:	54·06180

The schemes include construction renovation of the dug wells and sinking of tube-wells.

Break-downs in D.V.C. Thermal Power Plants at Durgapur and Bokaro

174 { **Shri Indrajit Gupta:** / **Shri N. M. Deb:** / **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:**

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of occasions when there have been break-downs in the Damodar Valley Corporation thermal power plants at Durgapur and Bokaro between April and July, 1961;

(b) the reasons for the repeated break-downs;

(c) total cost of the equipment installed at the plants; and

(d) the names of the foreign suppliers of equipment?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) There had been five forced outages in respect of Unit No. I (75 MW) and four in respect of Unit No. II (75 MW) of the Durgapur Thermal Power Station. The 4th Unit at Bokaro (75 MW) went out of service on 9-3-1961 on account of damage to its generator transformer. It was put back into operation on 22nd June, 1961, and is running satisfactorily since then.

(b) Various defects were observed in the two units at the Durgapur Thermal Power Station which were on trial run and had not been taken over for stable commercial operation from the suppliers of the equipment. Ordinarily, the units should have been shut down for prolonged periods to enable the suppliers to take remedial measures. This was, however, not possible as the trial units had to be kept in operation to meet the acute shortage of power in the region consequent on the failure of the three large generating units of the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation. The precise cause of the damage to the generator transformer of the 4th Unit at Bokaro has not yet been determined by the supplier of the equipment.

(c) The total cost of the equipment for the 4th Unit at Bokaro is Rs. 3·79 crores approximately. The total cost of the equipment installed at the Durgapur Thermal Power Station is approximately Rs. 8·63 crores.

(d) The generator transformer of the 4th Unit at Bokaro was supplied by Messrs. English Electric Co., of U.K. As for the equipment at Durgapur Thermal Power Station, turbines and boiler plant were supplied by Messrs. M.A.N. (West Germany); generators by M|s. A.E.G. (West Germany); and coal mills by Messrs. Loesche (West Germany).

रेलवे के प्रलेखों का हिन्दी में अनुवाद

१७५. श्री क० भे० मालवीय : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे मंत्रालय में काम में आने वाली कुल कितने पृष्ठों की ऐसी सामग्री है जिसका हिन्दी में अनुवाद किया जाना है;

(ख) उस सामग्री का रेलवे मंत्रालय में ही अनुवाद करवाने के लिये कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति संबंधी क्या कोई योजना बनाई गई है;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेलवे उप-मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज़ खां) : संभवतः माननीय सदस्य का आशय उन पुस्तकों के हिन्दी अनुवाद से है जिनमें रेलवे मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी किये गये नियम और विनियम दिये गये हैं । यदि हां, तो उत्तर इस प्रकार है :—

(क) इस समय ६३ नियम पुस्तकों आदि का हिन्दी अनुवाद होना है । कुछ नियमों में संशोधन हो रहा है, इसलिये अभी यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि कुल कितने पृष्ठों का हिन्दी अनुवाद होना है ।

(ख) इस काम के लिये कर्मचारियों की व्यवस्था पहले ही की जा चुकी है ।

(ग) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

(घ) यह काम रेलवे बोर्ड की हिन्दी (विशेष) शाखा को सौंपा गया है । इस समय इस शाखा में १ सेक्शन अफसर, ५ हिन्दी सहायक और २ हिन्दी टाइपिस्ट हैं ।

रेलवे में भाषा सम्बन्धी कार्य का समन्वय

१७६. श्री क० भे० मालवीय : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) रेलवे मंत्रालय में विभिन्न भाषाओं में किये जाने वाले कार्य को समन्वित करने के लिये क्या व्यवस्था है ;

(ख) यदि ऐसी कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है तो इस दिशा में क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि कोई व्यवस्था है तो उसका स्वरूप क्या है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज़ खां) : (क) और (ग). रेलवे मंत्रालय में केवल हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी भाषाओं में काम होता है । हिन्दी में जो काम होता है उसे समन्वित करने के लिये एक अलग शाखा खोली गयी है । अन्य भाषाओं में जो पत्र आते हैं उन पर कार्रवाई करने के लिये उनका हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में अनुवाद कराने की भी व्यवस्था है ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

अंशदायी स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना के प्रपत्रों को हिन्दी में छापना

१७७. श्री क० भे० मालवीय : क्या **स्वास्थ्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अंशदायी स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना के नुस्खों की पर्चियां

और पहचानपत्र इस समय केवल अंग्रेजी में छापे जाते हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार इन पर्चियों और पहचानपत्रों को अंग्रेजी के साथ-साथ हिन्दी में भी छपवाने की व्यवस्था करेगी ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) से (घ). इन फार्मों को हिन्दी में छपवाने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है ।

दिल्ली दुग्ध वितरण केन्द्र

१७८. **श्री क० भे० मालवीय** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली दुग्ध वितरण केन्द्र के कार्ड केवल अंग्रेजी में ही छापे जाते हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या भविष्य में इन्हें अंग्रेजी के साथ-साथ हिन्दी में भी छापा जायेगा ;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

कृषि उपमंत्री (श्री मो० वें० कृष्णप्पा) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) से (घ). कार्डों को अंग्रेजी के साथ हिन्दी में भी छापे जाने के औचित्य को उपयुक्त कार्यवाही के लिये योजना के अधिकारियों के नोटिस में ला दिया गया है ।

Tungabhadra Dam

179. **Shri Agadi:**
Shri Sugandhi:
Shri Wodeyar:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the height of the Tungabhadra Dam, Raichur-Bellary Districts, Mysore State was increased by 5 ft. over and above the original scheme plan;

(b) the area of land submerged on the right and left banks by increasing the height;

(c) the year of valuation made for paying compensation for the extra lands and buildings submerged by increasing height of the dam on left and right banks;

(d) whether any *ex-gratia* amount was given over and above the land and buildings valuation to the Rayats of Bellary and Raichur District villages; and

(e) if so. the percentage of *ex-gratia* amount and the names of villages and the year of payments made?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (e). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Co-operative Societies

180. **Dr. Samantsinhar:** Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number and list of forest cooperative societies established during the Second Five Year Plan period;

(b) the State-wise numbers of members of these societies, money invested, Government loan and grants given to these societies separately; and

(c) the State-wise worth of business carried out by these societies?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) to (c). Materials required for answering the question are being collected from State Governments and Union Territories and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as they are received.

Telephone Revenue

181. Dr. Samantsinhar: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the Circle-wise arrears of telephone revenue upto 31st March, 1961; and

(b) how much of this amount is due from Central Government, State Governments and other public subscribers separately?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Sabbarayan): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix, I, annexure No. 24].

तृतीय योजना में विद्युत् परियोजनायें

१८२. श्री क० भे० मालवीय : क्या **सिंचाई और विद्युत्** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में कितनी विद्युत् परियोजनायें शामिल की हैं ; और

(ख) इन परियोजनाओं का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

सिंचाई तथा विद्युत् उपमंत्री (श्री हाथी): (क) द्वितीय पंचवर्षीय योजना से चली आ रही स्कीमों के अतिरिक्त तृतीय पंचवर्षीय योजना में ६२ विद्युत् उत्पादन स्कीमें सम्मिलित की गई हैं ।

(ख) विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा गया है : [देखिये परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध संख्या २५]

दिल्ली में हैजा

१८३. श्री क० भे० मालवीय : क्या **स्वास्थ्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मार्च से जून, १९६१ तक दिल्ली में हैजे से कितनी मौतें हुईं ; और

(ख) उक्त अवधि में कितने लोगों को टीके लगाये गये ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) और (ख). अपेक्षित सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

अंशदायी स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना

१८४. श्री क० भे० मालवीय : क्या **स्वास्थ्य** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार अंशदायी स्वास्थ्य सेवा योजना को बन्द करने का विचार कर रही है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो क्या इस की सदस्यता को वैकल्पिक किया जा रहा है ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) यह विषय विचाराधीन है ।

Nutrition

185. Shri Chuni Lal: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state what steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken by Government to educate men and women of various age groups engaged in various occupations about their nutritional and other requirements for maintaining health?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The Central Health Education Bureau, Ministry of Health, has

issued the following brochures on nutrition:—

(1) Menus for Low-cost Balanced Diets and School-lunch Programmes.

(2) Thandurusti ke liye Bhojan (Diet for Health).

(3) Eating for Health.

(4) Bachon ke Khane ki Achi Adaten.

(5) Balanced Diet (under issue).

The Publications Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting have issued the following publications:—

(1) 'Meals for the Young'.

(2) 'Nutrition'.

The Government of Maharashtra have also produced an illustrated brochure on the principles of human nutrition and Dietetics (Third Edition, November, 1958).

Non-delivery of Postal Articles

186. Shri Chuni Lal: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state how many complaints had been received by Government during the last financial year regarding:

(i) non-delivery of unregistered packets and parcels;

(ii) non-delivery of registered packets and parcels;

(iii) money orders; and

(iv) express delivery letters?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (i) and (ii). The information is not available, as statistics are maintained in respect of all complaints collectively for all classes of unregistered mail and for all kinds of registered articles.

(iii) 2,27,684.

(iv) 8,799.

Export of Pedigree Buffaloes

187. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India exported 100 pedigree buffaloes to the Soviet Union recently;

(b) whether there is a great demand for Indian buffaloes in the Soviet Union;

(c) if so, the extent thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to meet their demand?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) to (d). There has been only one recent request from the U.S.S.R. for the export of 70 buffalo cows and 20 buffalo bulls of the Murrah breed and 2 buffalo bulls of the Surti breed. The export has been permitted against the half-yearly export quota and an export licence has also been issued. The Russian representatives have, however, not so far lifted the cattle.

Regional Forest Research Centre at Jabalpur

188. Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Pangarkar:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 81 on the 16th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the details of the scheme of setting a Regional Forest Research Centre at Jabalpur have since been finalised; and

(b) if so, the nature of details thereof?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Details of the scheme have not yet been finalised

(b) Does not arise.

Delhi Milk Scheme

189. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:
Shri S. A. Mehdi:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Milk Scheme has decided to market Butter, Ghee and Ice-cream in Delhi; and

(b) if so. the details of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). Butter, ghee and ice-cream are sold from the All day Milk Stalls of the Delhi Milk Scheme, located at the under-mentioned places:

1. Central Dairy, West Patel Nagar, Delhi.

2. Parliament House, New Delhi.

3. Krishi Bhavan, Dr. Rajendra Prasad Road, New Delhi.

4. Yojana Bhavan, Parliament Street, New Delhi.

Butter and ghee are also being sold by an authorised distributor in New Delhi.

Reduction in the Price of Sugar

190. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether price of sugar in the country is likely to be reduced further in 1961;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to improve the functioning of the distributing machinery?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) There is no proposal at present to reduce the controlled ex-factory price of sugar.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The State Governments have already been advised to relax control on distribution to the maximum extent practicable. The control over retail distribution has been relaxed in several States and wholesalers have been permitted to sell freely the stocks not lifted by designated retailers, if any, within the specified period. The entire sugar situation, including the distribution aspect, is, however, under examination.

Beas Project Report

191. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Daljit Singh:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri A. M. Tariq:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 194 on the 21st February, 1961 and state:

(a) the further progress made by the Punjab Government in the preparation of the Beas Project Report; and

(b) the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) and (b). The Government of Punjab have not yet submitted the Project report of Unit No. I (Beas-Sutlej Link) and the revised Project report of Unit No. II (Beas Dam).

Service Co-operatives

192. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) what progress has been made in the country regarding formation of service co-operatives;

(b) the number and names of States which have not initiated this movement at all;

(c) the reasons for the same; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to intensify the movement?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) A statement showing the progress of service co-operatives upto the end of the cooperative year 1960-61 is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 26].

(b) 'NIL'.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The following measures have been taken:

(1) Annual programmes for each State for fresh organization of service cooperatives and reorganization of primary credit societies into service cooperatives are being drawn up each year under the Plan programme.

(2) Incentives in the form of management grants (subject to a maximum of Rs. 900 spread over a period of 3 to 5 years) are being made available to new service cooperatives and for societies which are taken up for revitalisation.

(3) Detailed instructions regarding the procedure for revitalisation of primary agricultural credit societies have been issued to all State Governments and Union Territories.

New Road to connect Old and New Delhi

193. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to build an alternative road to Mathura Road connecting the Old and New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). There is a proposal under consideration for the doubling of the Hardinge Bridge and the construction of a road parallel to the road under the existing bridge. The feasibility and details of this scheme have not been worked out as yet.

अखिल भारतीय पंचायत परिषद

१९४. **श्री खुशवक्त राय :**
श्री हरिश्चन्द्र माथुर :

क्या **सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल में अखिल भारतीय पंचायत परिषद् की तीसरी वार्षिक बैठक जयपुर में हुई थी ;

(ख) बैठक ने अपने संकल्प में किन-किन विषयों की सिफारिश की थी ;

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त सिफारिशों पर विचार हो चुका है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा किन-किन सिफारिशों के स्वीकार किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्ति) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) परिषद् ने निम्न के सम्बन्ध में आठ प्रस्ताव पास किए :—

१. पंचायती राज से दलगत राजनीति दूर करना ;

२. सर्वसम्मत चुनावों को प्रोत्साहित करना ;

३. पंचायत परिषद् के संविधान में परिवर्तन सुझाने के लिए समिति की नियुक्ति;

४. पंचायत समितियों और जिला परिषदों में विधान सभाओं और संसद् के सदस्य केवल सम्बद्ध सदस्यों के रूप में जिन्हें मतदान का अधिकार नहीं ;

५. तमाम भू राजस्व पंचायतों के सुपुर्द करना और पंचायतों द्वारा अपने आय के साधन विकसित करना ;

६. पंचायती राज की समस्याओं के अध्ययन और पंचायती राज सम्बन्धी प्रशिक्षण, अध्ययन और अनुसन्धान की स्कीम तैयार करने के लिये समिति की नियुक्ति ;

७. प्रत्येक गांव में एक सहकारी एवं एकीकृत समिति की स्थापना ;

८. परिषद् के अध्यक्ष महोदय को संविधान संशोधित किए जाने तक परिषद् की जनरल कौंसिल के लिए सदस्य नियुक्त करने का अधिकार देना ।

(ग) व (घ). पंचायती राज से सम्बन्धित प्रस्ताव (१), (२), (४) व (५) कुछ समय से मंत्रालय और राज्य सरकारों के विचाराधीन हैं और लोकल सेल्फ गवर्नमेंट की परिषद् के ८ से १० नवम्बर, १९६० तक बंगलौर में हुए सम्मेलन और १३ से १५ जुलाई, १९६१ तक हैदराबाद में हुए सामुदायिक विकास के वार्षिक सम्मेलन की कार्यवाहियों में इस विषय पर विचार-मंतव्य प्रकट किया गया है ।

पंजाब मे पंचायत राज का सर्वेक्षण

१९५. **श्री खुशवक्त राय** : क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय जनमत संस्था ने सरकार की ओर से पंजाब में पंचायत राज का सर्वेक्षण करना आरम्भ किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका प्रयोजन क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या सर्वेक्षण सम्बन्धी रिपोर्ट की एक प्रति पटल पर रखी जायेगी ?

सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार उपमंत्री (श्री ब० सू० मूर्त्ति): (क) जी हां ।

(ख) मंत्रालय के अनुरोध पर जनमत संस्था ने हाल ही में पंजाब में हुए पंचायतों के चुनावों से उत्पन्न प्रवृत्तियों के अध्ययन करने की दृष्टि से तथा पंचायती राज व्यवस्था के सम्बन्ध में लोक समर्थन का अनुमान लगाने के लिए सर्वेक्षण किया था ।

(ग) रिपोर्ट की प्रतियां संसद्-पुस्तकालय में पहले ही रख दी गई हैं ।

पूर्व रेलवे पर यात्री यातायात तथा दुर्घटनायें

१९६. **श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया** : क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९५२–५३ में पूर्व रेलवे पर कितने यात्रियों ने यात्रा की ;

(ख) वर्ष १९६०–६१ में इन यात्रियों की संख्या कितनी थी ;

(ग) १९५२–५३ से १९६०–६१ तक कितनी रेल दुर्घटनायें हुईं ; और

(घ) १९५२–५३ और १९६०–६१ के बीच इन दुर्घटनाओं में अलग-अलग कितने व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु हुई ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां): (क) से (घ). हर वर्ष ३१ मार्च को तयार आंकड़ों के अनुसार १९५२–५३ से १९६०–६१ तक की अवधि में पूर्व रेलवे पर बुक किये गये यात्रियों, रेल दुर्घटनाओं (जिनमें टक्कर, गाड़ी के पटरी से उतरने, गाड़ी में आग, गाड़ी गिरने, गाड़ी गिराने के प्रयास और समपार पर सड़क यातायात से टक्कर लगने की दुर्घटनाएं शामिल हैं) और इन दुर्घटनाओं के फलस्वरूप मरने वालों (यात्रियों, रेल-कर्मचारियों तथा अन्य व्यक्तियों) की संख्या नीचे दी हुई है ।

नीचे दिये हुए आंकड़ों से निष्कर्ष निकालते समय यह ध्यान रखना चाहिए

कि रेलों के पुनर्वर्गीकरण के फलस्वरूप १४ अप्रैल, १९५२ को भूतपूर्व ईस्ट इंडियन रेलवे के सियालदह, हावड़ा, आसनसोल, दानापुर, डिवीजन और धनबाद परिवहन डिवीजन और पहले की समूची बंगाल-नागपुर रेलवे को मिला कर एक रेलवे (पूर्व रेलवे) बना दी गयी थी। १ अगस्त, १९५५ को इस संयुक्त रेल-प्रणाली के दो टुकड़े कर दिये गये और भूतपूर्व बंगाल-नागपुर रेलवे के हिस्से को अलग इकाई बनाकर दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलवे बनाया गया। बाकी भाग को अब पूर्व रेलवे कहते हैं। अतः १९५५-५६ और इससे अगले वर्षों के आंकड़ों की तुलना १९५२-५३, १९५३-५४, और १९५४-५५ के आंकड़ों से नहीं की जा सकती।

वर्ष	बुक किये गये यात्रियों की संख्या (दस लाख में)	रेल दुर्घटनाओं की संख्या	इन दुर्घटनाओं में मृत व्यक्तियों की संख्या
१९५२-५३	२०३.५	३७१	११
१९५३-५४	२१६.५	३२५	११
१९५४-५५	२३३.५	३५०	३
१९५५-५६	१७१.५	१५४	२
१९५६-५७	१८२.८	१६१	२
१९५७-५८	१८६.६	२०५	१८
१९५८-५९	१९०.०	१८३	८
१९५९-६०	२३०.२	१५२	२
१९६०-६१*	२७०.०	१९६	११

*१९६०-६१ के आंकड़ों को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है, अतः उपरोक्त आंकड़ों को अन्तिम समझना चाहिए।

इटावा स्टेशन

१९७. **श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उत्तर रेलवे के इटावा स्टेशन पर दो द्वार हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि एक द्वार सदैव बन्द रहता है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप कभी-कभी अन्दर आने वाले और बाहर जाने वाले यात्रियों में झगड़े हो जाते हैं ; और

(ग) क्या रेलवे प्रशासन को जनता की इस मांग का ज्ञान है कि यात्रियों के लिये दोनों द्वारा खुले रहने चाहियें—एक बाहर जाने वालों के लिये और दूसरा अन्दर आने वालों के लिए।

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी नहीं। एक रास्ता यात्रियों के आने-जाने के लिए है और दूसरा रास्ता केवल स्टेशन प्लेटफार्म से सामान और पार्सल लाने-ले जाने के लिए इस्तेमाल होता है।

(ग) जनता की ओर से ऐसी कोई मांग नहीं आई है।

Shifting of All India Institute of Mental Health from Bangalore to Ranchi

198. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2337 on the 27th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the question of shifting All India Institute of Mental Health from Bangalore to Ranchi has since been finally considered; and

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). The matter is still under correspondence between the Government of India and the Government of Mysore and no final decision has yet been arrived at.

Locust Invasion

199. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether large-scale locust invasion of India took place during the last two or three months;

(b) if so, the parts of the country affected;

(c) the extent of damage caused;

(d) the measures taken to prevent such invasion; and

(e) the result thereof?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Since 21st June, 1961, 26 locust swarms have entered into India from the West.

(b) At present the State of Rajasthan, Kutch District of Gujerat and Ferozepur District of the Punjab have been affected.

(c) No loss has so far been reported.

(d) and (e). Locust invasions in India are the result of locust breeding and in-effective or inadequate locust control in the original breeding areas in the Arabian Peninsula and elsewhere where they breed and form into swarms. There is no way of preventing locust swarms from coming into India but the Government of India have been deputing each year since 1955 an anti-locust mission to Saudi Arabia for participating in the anti-locust campaigns organised by the F.A.O. in the Arabian Peninsula. The purpose of these campaigns is to destroy locusts in Arabia and minimise the chances of swarms flying east-ward from that area.

Printing of Formula of Drugs on Containers

200. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 442 on the 1st March, 1961 and state the details of steps taken or proposed to be taken for printing of formula of Ayurvedic and Unani drugs and medicines on containers?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The question of controlling Ayurvedic and Unani drugs under the Drugs Act is still under examination of the Government.

Road Transport Corporations

201. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many States have not set up Road Transport Corporations so far;

(b) if so, reasons therefore; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). Only the States of Assam, Punjab, U.P. Madras, Kerala and Rajasthan have not yet agreed to set up Road Transport Corporation. The main reasons given by them for not setting up such Corporations are that—

(i) their existing arrangements for running the nationalised road transport services are satisfactory; and

(ii) by setting up Road Transport Corporations, they would lose a part of their present revenue to the Cenral Government by way of income-tax which the Corporations would be liable to pay.

The matter is under correspondence with the above mentioned States and efforts are being made to persuade

them to fall in line with the policy of the Central Government in this behalf.

Haldia-Kharagpur Rail Link

202. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 456 on the 1st March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal for Haldia-Kharagpur rail link; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

Surplus Wheat in Punjab

203. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any request from Punjab Government for disposal of its surplus wheat; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) The Central Government has agreed to take over the stocks of wheat which are surplus with the Punjab Government and are in good condition.

Prices and Stocks of Wheat

204. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Ministry of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present position with regard to prices and stocks of wheat in the country; and

(b) the quantity of wheat imported from other countries during 1960-61?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The All-India index number of wholesale prices of wheat (Base 1952-53 = 100) during the last week of July, 1961, was 89 as compared to 93 during the corresponding week of the previous year.

No reliable information is available about the stocks of wheat held by the traders and cultivators, but the stocks with the Government on 23rd July, 1961, were as follow:—

	lakh metric tons
Central Government	14·96
State Governments	2·75
Total	17·71

(b) During the financial year 1960-61 actual arrivals of wheat from abroad amounted to about 43·91 lakh metric tons.

Prices and Stocks of Rice

205. { Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present position with regard to prices and stocks of rice in the country; and

(b) whether rice was imported from other countries during 1960-61; and

(c) if so, how much?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The All-India index number of wholesale prices of rice (Base 1952-53 = 100) during the last week of July, 1961, was 108 as compared to 115 during the corresponding week of the previous year. This shows that the rice supply position in the country is much better this year as compared to last year.

No reliable information is available about the stocks of rice held by the traders and cultivators, but the stocks with Government on 23rd July, 1961, were as follows:—

	lakh metric tons
Central Government	8·80
State Governments	3·41
Total	12·21

(b) and (c) During the financial year 1960-61 acctual arrivals of rice from abroad amounted to about 6·64 lakh metric tons.

Super Market in Connaught Circus, New Delhi

206. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state at what stage is the proposal to construct a super market in Connaught Circus, New Delhi.

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): The New Delhi Municipal Committee have reported that the scheme has been renamed as construction of Shopping Centre and is included in the Third Five Year Plan. It is proposed to be executed during the Third Plan period.

Water for Mohindergarh Distt. under "Sutlej-Beas Link Scheme"

207. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mohindergarh District in Punjab will get water for irrigation under the "Sutlej-Beas Link Scheme"; and

(b) if so, the total area of this district which will be irrigated under this Scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The Mohindergarh District will not get water for irrigation under the "Sutlej-Beas Link Scheme".

(b) Does not arise.

Expansion of Willingdon Hospital and Nursing Rome, New Delhi

208. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**
Shri Chuni Lal:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state the progress made so far in the expansion of the Willingdon Hopsital and Nursing Home, New Delhi?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): For the expansion of the Willingdon Hopsital the following works have so far been sanctioned:—

(1) Construction of New Nurses Home.

(2) Construction of boundary wall to the new Nurses Home.

(3) Air Conditioning to the North Ward Wing (1st floor) and the West Ward Wing (1st floor).

(4) Construction of O.P.D. on the Irwin Road.

(5) Construction of Wards on the Lawrence Square.

(6) Construction of Paying Wards.

(7) Additions and Alterations in the Paying Wards.

(8) Erection of a Diesel Engine Generating set.

The works mentioned at Serial No. 1 and 2 have aleady been completed. Works mentioned at Serial No. 3, 6, 7 and 8 are in progress. The works mentioned at Serial No. 4 and 5 are held up for want of space and will be taken up soon after the vacation and demolition of residential quarters in the localities. The Central Public Works Department is taking necessary action in the matter.

Co-operative Development Board

209. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri Chuni Lal:**

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that huge amount given by Co-operative Development Board to States has not been utilised so far;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for the speedy utlization of funds?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) No Sir. According to the procedure followed by the Board unutilized part of the funds sanctioned by it in a particular year is recovered either in cash or by adjustment during subsequent years and hence no part of the amounts sanctioned lies unutilized with state governments.

The percentage of utilization was 72, 93, 98 and 95 during the years 1956-57, 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60. As 1956-57 was the first year of the second five year plan the estimates were not, in all cases, very realistic. The position has however improved in subsequent years.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Construction of Godowns during 1960-61

210. { **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** / **Shri Chuni Lal:**

Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that funds sanctioned for construction of godowns during 1960-61 were not fully utilised;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B S. Murthy): (a) Information regarding the amounts utilised by the state governments for construction of godowns during 1960-61 has not been received from all state governments. Normally it take about 9 to 12 months between the sanctioning of funds by the state government to a cooperative society and the construction of godowns by it. As the last instalment of funds during 1960-61 was sanctioned in March, 1961, it is too early to say whether the funds were fully utilised or not.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Pilot Officers at Calcutta Port

211. Shri Indrajit Gupta: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pilot Officers employed by the Calcutta Port Commissioners;

(b) how many of them are provided which residential quarters; and

(c) whether there is any scheme for constructing additional officers' quarters?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) The total number of officers in the Hooghly Pilot Service is 63, including 4 administrative officers and 14 leadsmen (apprentice pilots).

(b) Quarters have been provided for 14 officers, including the four Administrative Officers. In addition, all the 14 leadsmen Apprentices have been provided with chummery accommodation.

(c) Yes, Sir. A provision of Rs. 1·50 crores has been made in the estimates for the Third Five-Year Plan Projects of the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of quarters for their employees, including Class I and Class II Officers.

Road Bridge at Rangapur

212. Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) when the Road bridge across the river Krishna at Rangapur is likely to be completed;

(b) what is the amount advanced by the Centre to the State Government for this purposes; and

(c) what is the amount spent so far?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) By the end of December, 1962;

(b) Rs. 36,29,000, that is the entire cost of the work;

(c) Rs. 15,75,400 upto the end of June, 1961.

Kandla-Ahmedabad Line

213. Shri Khimji: Will the Minster of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the report appearing in a section of the Gujarati Press to the effect that Government had rescinded their earlier decision to construct a broad gauge line between Kandla and Ahmedabad; and

(b) if so, whether the report is correct?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

Small-Pox in the Country

214. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the menace of small-pox is still spreading in the country;

(b) the number of small-pox cases in 1961 so far;

(c) the number out of these cases which proved fatal; and

(d) what are the age ranges of the person who died of small-pox during the period?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a). Cases of small-pox are being reported from the various parts of the country;

(b) and (c). Number of cases and deaths from small-pox recorded in the various States upto the 17th June, 1961 is as under:

States	Cases	Deaths
Andhra Pradesh	1,673	465
Assam	243	42
Bihar	138	43
Delhi	858	202
Gujarat	3,336	1,290
Jammu & Kashmir	Information not available	
Himachal Pradesh	43	7
Kerala	329	82
Maharashtra	7,787	2,058
Madhya Pradesh	2,170	330
Madras	3,922	1,023
Mysore	1,778	549
Manipur	18	9
Orissa	224	11
Pondicherry	356	192
Punjab	787	170
Rajasthan	3,195	778
Tripura	11	4
Uttar Pradesh	4,159	1,373
West Bengal	360	138
TOTAL	31,387	8,766

(d). The required information is not available. Two special studies conducted in Nagpur city and Delhi in the earlier months of this year revealed that the age ranges of persons, who died of small-pox, were as under:

Age Group	Nagpur City Deaths	Percentage	Delhi Deaths	Percentage
Upto 1 year	307	28·00	27	18·00
1 to 4 years	625	57·10	32	21·33
5 to 14 years	127	11·60	29	19·33
15 to 44 years	19	1·80	60	40·00
45 and above	4	0·40	2	1·33
Unspecified	12	1·10	..	..

Central Assistance for Sea Erosion work during Third Plan

215. { **Shri Kodiyan:** / **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pattern of Central assistance to States for combating the menace of sea-erosion during the Third Plan has been decided upon;

(b) if so, the nature of decision taken; and

(c) the assistance proposed to be given to the Kerala Government for anti-sea erosion work during the Third Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) No final decision has yet been taken.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Medical College at Calicut

216. Shri Kodiyan: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the nature and extent of financial assistance given by the Centre so far to the Kerala Government for the establishment of the medical college at Calicut;

(b) the progress so far made in the establishment of the college; and

(c) the further assistance proposed to be given in this connection?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 10·07 lakhs was sanctioned during the years 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60 to the Government of Kerala for the establishment of a Medical College at Calicut. During 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61 the Central assistance was released to the State Government on group-wise basis. In addition to the amount mentioned above the following grants were paid to the Goverment of Kerala during the last three years for the group, 'Medical Education and Training', which includes the scheme for the establishment of a medical college at Calicut:-

1958-59	Rs. 22.45 lakhs.
1959-60	Rs. 10.89 lakhs.
1960-61	Rs. 35.64 lakhs.
Total:	Rs. 68.98 lakhs.

The State Government are free to utilise the assistance on any scheme within this Group;

(b) All the Departments of the college began functioning during the Second Five Year Plan period although the construction of a separate hospital attached to the college has not been completed. The quarters required have been or are being constructed. The district headquarters hospital, Calicut, is at present functioning as a hospital for this medical college as an interim measure. The number of admissions has been raised from 100 to 150.

(c) In the revised Third Five Year Plan of the State Government a provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been included for the completion of the medical college at Calicut. The quantum of central assistance to be given has not yet been decided.

New Irrigation Projects for Kerala in Third Plan

217. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala have submitted any schemes for starting new irrigation projects in Kerala during the Third Plan Period;

(b) if so, what are those new Projects; and

(c) whether the Kanjirapuzha and Valapathanam schemes have also been included?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c). The Government of Kerala have submitted project reports in respect of the following new major and medium

irrigation schemes to the Central Water and Power Commission:—

(i) Kallada.

(ii) Pamba.

(iii) Kanjirapuzha.

(iv) Vallapattanam.

(v) Palakuzhipuzha.

Barapole Hydro-Electric Project in Third Plan

218. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Barapole Hydro-electric Project in Kerala is included in the Third Five Plan; and

(b) if not, the reasons for not including this important project in the State's Third Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The reply is in the negative.

(b) The scheme on the Barapole river in Kerala State will be the tailrace development of the main Barapole Hydro-electric Project that might be taken up in the Coorg District of Mysore State in the next Plan. The scheme has not so far been investigated and can be considered only if and when the main scheme in Mysore is taken up.

Second Shipyard

219. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:**
Shri Narayanankutty Menon:
Shri Punnoose:
Shri Maniyangadan:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the construction of the Second Shipyard at Cochin;

(b) the amount spent during the Second Plan Period and the allocation made for the Shipyard during the Third Five Year Plan; and

(c) what is the amount to be spent during the current year?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) Out of the total requirement of 100 acres of land for the Second Shipyard, the Kerala Government have agreed to provide 36 acres of Govt. land free of cost. Of the 64 acres of private lands, about 20 acres have already been acquired and the balance is being acquired expeditiously. The question of obtaining technical/financial collaboration for the Project as also the appointment of Technical Consultants is receiving active attention of Government.

(b) An amount of Rs. 20.52 lakhs was spent during the Second Plan period. The Project, which is estimated to cost Rs. 20.5 crores, has been included in the list of industrial and mineral projects included in the Third Five Year Plan. Specific provisions for individual projects are not indicated in the Third Plan. The question of actual quantum of allocation of funds for individual schemes will be examined through.

दिल्ली से शाहदरा का किराया

२२०. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली भेन से शाहदरा तक ७ किलोमीटर की दूरी से अधिक का किराया लिया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) कितना अधिक किराया लिया जाता है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल नहीं उठता ।

दिल्ली के गांवों में दलबन्दी

२२१. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : क्या **सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली के कितने गावों में दलबन्दी हो चुकी है ; और

(ख) इसके फलस्वरूप क्या-क्या लाभ हुए हैं ?

सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार उपमंत्री (श्री ब० स० मूर्त्ति) : (क) १३२ गांव ।

(ख) ऊंची भूमि से बहने वाले वर्षा के पानी द्वारा २४६७ एकड़ भूमि बहा ली जाने से बचा ली गई है । इसके अतिरिक्त ऊपर की उपजाऊ तह का संरक्षण और वर्षा का पानी अन्न की उपज को बढ़ाने में सहायता करता है ।

दिल्ली में फसलें

२२२. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : क्या **सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९६०–६१ में दिल्ली के किन-किन विकास खण्डों में फसलों को चूहों से बचाने का आन्दोलन चलाया गया ; और

(ख) उस का क्या परिणाम रहा ?

सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार उपमंत्री (श्री ब० स० मूर्त्ति) : (क) व (ख). चूहा उन्मूलन आंदोलन देहली के पांचों विकास खंडों महरोली, नजफगढ़, शलीपुर, कंझावला और शहादरा में चलाया गया था, जिसके अन्तर्गत ४१३७६ एकड़ भूमि आई थी । गांव स्तर पर यह आंदोलन ग्राम पंचायतों द्वारा आयोजित किया गया था चूहों को मारने के लिये जींकफ़ोसफाइड का प्रयोग किया गया था जो कि इस कार्य के लिए एक बहुत ही प्रभावशाली विष है और यह ५० प्रतिशत राजसहायता पर सप्लाई किया गया था । इस आंदोलन को चलाने से पूर्व विस्तृत प्रचार किया गया था जो काफी सफल सिद्ध हुआ ।

दिल्ली के किसान

२२३. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : क्या **सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली के किसानों को १९६०–६१ में कितने का उन्नत किस्म का बीज दिया गया ;

(ख) यह बीज कितना था ;

(ग) क्या यह समय पर बांट दिया गया था; और

(घ) वितरण का क्या तरीका अपनाया गया ?

सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार उपमंत्री (श्री ब० स० मूर्ति) : (क) व (ख). लगभग १,६५,०२६ रुपयों के मूल्य के ६,५०० मन के लगभग सुधरे बीज वितरित किए गए थे ।

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) बीज सहकारी समितियों और ब्लाक एजेंसियों के माध्यम से वितरित किए गए थे ।

"डिलीवरी जोन" १५ के डाकघर में टेलीफोन

२२४. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि नजफगढ़ रोड पर दिल्ली के औद्योगिक क्षेत्र के डिलीवरी

ज़ोन संख्या १५ में स्थित डाकघर में टेली-फोन नहीं है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका क्या कारण है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी नहीं। कीर्तिनगर स्थित ज़ोन नं० १५ के डाकघर में हाल ही में एक टेलीफोन लगा दिया गया है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

पशुओं की चिकित्सा

२२५. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : क्या **सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विकास खण्डवार कितने पशुओं का इलाज १९६०-६१ में किया गया; और

(ख) इस पर कुल कितनी राशि व्यय की गई ?

सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार उप-मंत्री (श्री ब० स० मूर्ति) :

(क)

खंड का नाम	इलाज किये गए पशुओं की संख्या
महरौली	१६४०४
अलीपुर	२०१८३
कंझावला	१६३६५
नजफगढ़	१७९०३
शाहदरा	२३११८
योग	९३९७३

(ख) रुपये ३,९३,१३९

दिल्ली में मुर्गी पालन केन्द्र

२२६. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : क्या **सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में वर्ष १९६०-६१ तक कितने मुर्गी पालन केन्द्र खोले गये; और

(ख) प्रत्येक विकास खण्ड को कितनी मुर्गियां पालने को दी गईं ?

सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार उप-मंत्री (श्री ब० स० मूर्ति) : (क) दो राजकीय केन्द्र।

(ख) (१) नजफगढ़ खंड ३,५३०
(२) अलीपुर खंड ७,५८०

प्रशिक्षण शिविर

२२७. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : क्या **सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष १९६०-६१ में दिल्ली में कितने ग्राम नेता प्रशिक्षण शिविर लगाये गये ;

(ख) उन में कितने ग्राम नेता प्रशिक्षित किये गये ; और

(ग) किस किस्म का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाता है ?

सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार उप-मंत्री (श्री ब० स० मूर्ति) : (क) ३८

(ख) १४४५

(ग) प्रशिक्षण कृषि, मुर्गी-पालन, उद्यान-कर्म, लघु-उद्योग, पशु-पालन, पंचायत और सहकारी विषयों में दिया गया था। भाषण विशेषज्ञों द्वारा दिए गए थे। हरी खाद, दुग्ध-व्यवसाय व पशु-पालन, भूमि-पुनरवापन, राष्ट्रीय बचत, समाज-शिक्षा और टिड्डी नियंत्रण पर व्यावहारिक निदर्शन किए गए ।

दिल्ली में विकास कार्य

२२८. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) दिल्ली में दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में ग्रामीण जनता ने श्रम और नकदी के रूप में कितने विकास कार्यों में योग दिया; और

(ख) इसका विवरण क्या है?

सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार उप-मंत्री (श्री व० स० मूर्ति) :

(क) १,०२७

(ख)

कार्य की किस्म	कार्यों की संख्या	लोगों का योगदान (मूल्य रुपयों में)
१	२	३
सामुदायिक केन्द्र	१८०	३,९७,५६०
बीज गोदाम	१७	३८,०२५
पटरियां	१७९	३,१८,६०३
पीने के जल के कुएं	२०८	१,०२,९८६
पशुओं की नांद	१	२३०
हैंड पम्प	६१	६,८४०
तालाब	४३	४३,३४४
उपागमन सड़क	८	८,६०४
पाठशाला-भवन	१००	२,२६,५६५
मूत्रालय	७	३५५
स्नानागार	१८	२,१८९
नालियां	५	२,२१५
पुलियां	७७	२८,०८१
स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र	१	१,७९०
समाज कल्याण केन्द्र	७	१५,५१५
रोगी पशुओं के लिए छोटा तालाब	२०	१,०१९
शौचालय	२	१६३
बृक्ष रक्षक बाड़	१	५७९
स्ट्रीट लाइट	२	१९९
पवन चक्की	१	१,०७०
बाल-उद्यान	३	२,०१२
पुस्तकालय	१	९,२९५
बाढ़ निरोध दीवार	२	२,१८५
संक्रामिक रोगों से मरने वाले पशुओं का शव-घर	२	२,१२५
मछली पालने का तालाब	८१	८२,५७६
	१०२७	१२,९४,५०५

दिल्ली की सर्कल पंचायतें

२२९. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि देहली की सर्कल पंचायतों का कार्य सीमित कर दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका कारण क्या है;

(ग) क्या इनसे विकास खण्डों के किसी कार्य में सहयोग नहीं लिया जाता; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो अब सर्कल पंचायतों का काम क्या है?

सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार उप-मंत्री (श्री व० स० मूर्ति) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) विकास कार्य में सर्कल पंचायतों से सहयोग नहीं लिया जा रहा है।

(घ) सर्कल पंचायतों को केवल न्यायिक कार्य सौंपा गया है ।

ईंटों के भट्टे

२३०. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या **सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली में सहकारी आधार पर ईंटों के भट्टे चलाने को प्रोत्साहन देने का प्रश्न सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस दिशा में सहकारिता विभाग ने क्या योगदान किया है?

सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार उपमंत्री (श्री ब० स० मूर्ति) : (क) दिल्ली प्रशासन के विचाराधीन सहकारी आधार पर ईंटों के भट्टे चलाने को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए कोई विशेष स्कीम नहीं है। फिर भी इस कार्य के लिए उपयुक्त पाई गई वर्तमान सहकारी समितियों को सहायता दी जा रही है।

(ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन का सहकारी विभाग ऐसी सहकारी समितियों को चिमनियों आदि के लिए इस्पात का कोटा और ईंटों को पकाने के लिए कोयला उपलब्ध करने में सहायता करता रहा है। दिल्ली राज्य सहकारी संघ से भी कुछ ईंटों के भट्टे चलाने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया है।

रासायनिक उर्वरक

२३१. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार रासायनिक उर्वरक के मूल्य घटाने एवं इसे बिक्री कर से मुक्त करने के सम्बन्ध में सोच रही है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह कब तक होने की आशा है?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पं० शा० देशमुख) : (क) और (ख). सरकार रासायनिक उर्वरकों के भावों को कम करने की सम्भावनाओं पर विचार कर रही है। अन्तिम निश्चय करने में ठीक कितना समय लगेगा, यह बताना कठिन है।

उर्वरकों को सेल्स टैक्स से मुक्त करना राज्य हुकारों का विषय है और केन्द्रीय सरकार इस प्रश्न पर राज्य सरकारों से बातचीत करना नहीं चाहती है।

P. & T. Quarters at Indore

232. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are no quarters for Posts and Telegraphs employees at Indore; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Government to construct quarters?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) (b). 16 Units of quarters have been provided. Plans for constructing more quarters are under preparation.

दुर्गम क्षेत्र समिति

२३३. **श्री भक्त दर्शन :** क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री १५ नवम्बर, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ९७ के उत्तर में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दुर्गम क्षेत्र समिति की सिफारिशों पर भारत सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ख) उक्त समिति से सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों और संघ राज्य-क्षेत्रों के प्रशासनों में से प्रत्येक ने उसकी सिफारिशों पर अब तक कौन से विशेष कदम उठाये हैं?

कृषि उप-मंत्री (श्री मो० वें० कृष्णप्पा) (क) प्रश्न नं० ९७ के उत्तर में दी गई जानकारी कुछ नहीं है।

(ख) क्योंकि तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के एक अंश के रूप में दुर्गमक्षेत्रों की हालातों को सुधारने के लिए विविध योजना को कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा, यह अभी कहना बहुत जल्दी है कि राज्य सरकारों/केन्द्रीय संघ राज्यों ने हर एक सिफारिश के सम्बन्ध में क्या खास कार्यवाही की है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में सड़कें

२३४. **श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री २३ नवम्बर, १९६० के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ६१३ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जिन सैंतीस सड़कों के निर्माण के लिये कुछ वर्ष पहले उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार को विशेष अनुदान देना स्वीकृत किया गया था, उनमें से अपूर्ण सड़कों के निर्माण में इस बीच क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) अब तक इस प्रयोजन के लिये कितनी सहायता दी जा चुकी है ;

(ग) क्या उनमें से किसी सड़क को और आगे बढ़ाने के लिये अनुदान अथवा ऋण देने के कोई प्रस्ताव स्वीकार किये गये हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या उनका विवरण पटल पर रखा जायेगा ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ख). मांगी गयी सूचना निम्नलिखित है :—

क्रम संख्या	निर्माण कार्य	प्रदेश सरकार के सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा सूचित मार्च, १९६१ तक का खर्च	प्रदेश सरकार के सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा सूचित ३०-६-६१ तक निर्मित सड़कों की लम्बाई	टिप्पणी
१	२	३	४	५
		रुपये	मील-फर्लांग	
१	भारचुला गरबयांग तक खच्चरों की सड़क का निर्माण (१६ मील)	४,२०,४५०	६-२	
२	मोहन-द्वामेल-बजराव मार्ग का निर्माण (बैलगाड़ी के लिये बिना रोड़ी की सड़क । ३० मील)	१२,००,००८	२९-६	पूरी हो गयी ।

१	२	३	४	५
३	जोशीमठ से नीति गांव तक खच्चरों की सड़क (४४½ मील)			
	(१) सड़क का सुधार	३,७०,६६५	४५–६	
	(२) कमजोर पुलों को फिर से बनाना ।	१,८५,७०२	६७ प्रतिशत	
४	नीति गांव से नीति दर्रे तक दल रास्ते का निर्माण (१६ मील)	२,०५,०३८	१६–०	पूरी हो गयी । (इस में पुल व पुलियां भी तैयार हो गयीं) ।
५	बद्रीनाथ से मना दर्रे (१६ मील) तक खच्चरों की सड़क का निर्माण ।	३,२०,८८३	२५–०	
६	घरसू बरकोट मार्ग का निर्माण (मोटरों के लिये बिना रोड़ी की सड़क (३२ मील)	१४,३२,५३५	३२–०	
७	खच्चरों की सड़क को भटवारी से नलंग तक फिर से बनाना और उसे आगे बढ़ाना ।(४२ मील)	१,०५,३२६	५–४	
८	तुलसीपुर नेपाल सीमा सड़क का निर्माण (१४ मील)	५,६३,३४८	१३–०	
९	स्याना कचेसर मार्ग (SYANA KATCHESSAR ROAD) को रोड़ी डाल कर पक्का बनाना और पुलों व पुलियों का निर्माण (९ मील)	२,७९,२८०	८–२	पूरा हो चुका है ।
१०	सूरजनगर से ठाकुरद्वारा तक की सड़क को रोड़ी डाल कर पक्का बनाना (१० मील)	४,२०,४७६	९–४	

१	२	३	४	५
		रुपये	मील-फर्लांग	
११	नरैनी कलिंजर मार्ग को रोड़ी डाल कर पक्का बनाना और पुलों व पुलियों का निर्माण (१६ मील)	७,५८,२९७	१५–१	
१२	बक्सी तालाब अष्टी (Buxi-Talab-Ashti) सीमा सड़क को रोड़ी डाल कर पक्का करना और उस पर पुलों व पुलियों का निर्माण (४½ मील)	१,२४,५१९	४–६½	पूरी हो चुकी है।
१३	(क) कादीपुर-दोस्तपुर मार्ग (१०/२ मील)	२,३३,३३४	९–४	
	(ख) कुरेभर-मंझवारा मार्ग (६ मील) पर रोड़ी बिछाना	५६,४७०	४–४	
१४	फूलपुर-मुबारकपुर मार्ग पर रोड़ी डालना और पुलों व पुलियों का निर्माण (८ मील)	२,७८,१२२	८–४	
१५	रसरा-नगरा-तुरतीबारी मार्ग पर रोड़ी बिछाना व पुलों का निर्माण।	१५,७४१	१–३	आगे काम रुका है।
१६	मुसकरा-मौआ मार्ग पर रोड़ी बिछाना व पुलों का निर्माण (१६ मील)	४,३९,६५६	१५–४	
१७	सिकन्दरा-अकबरपुर-बाड़ा मार्ग का निर्माण (२५ मील)	१६,०२,०९८	१९–०	
१८	कपकोट से तेजम तक मोटरों के योग्य सड़क का निर्माण (३३ मील)	१५,३२,५१५	२९–०	

(ग) और (घ). इस क्षेत्र में सड़कों की कुछ अन्य योजनाओं के लिये अनुदान दिये गये हैं। सड़कों की इन आयोजनाओं और उनके ब्यौरे की सूचना देना सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से उचित नहीं है।

क्षेत्रीय फल अनुसंधान केन्द्र

२३५. श्री भक्त दर्शन : क्या खाद्य तथा कृषि मंत्री २७ मार्च, १९६१ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या २३११ के उत्तर के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या क्षेत्रीय फल अनुसन्धान केन्द्र ने, जिसके बारे में निश्चय किया गया था, अपना कार्य सहारनपुर में आरम्भ कर दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो वहां अनुसन्धान के लिये क्या विशेष प्रबन्ध किया गया है या करने का विचार है ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पं० शा० देशमुख) : (क) राज्य सरकार ने प्रादेशिक फल अनुसन्धान केन्द्र को सहारनपुर में स्थापित करना मान लिया है, लेकिन कुछ प्रारम्भिक कठिनाईयां के कारण इसको अभी तक आरम्भ नहीं किया गया है, जिन्हें वे दूर करने का प्रयत्न कर रही है । आशा है कि केन्द्र जल्दी कार्य करना आरम्भ कर देगा ।

(ख) प्रश्न हीं नहीं होता ।

Establishment of Hydro-Electric Project Institute

236. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab State have approached the Central Government for establishing a Hydro-Electric Project Institute equipped with Research Laboratories and organisation for examining co-ordination and experimentation analysis and model Institute; and

(b) if so, the Government's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The reply is in the negative.

(b) Does not arise.

Fruit Tinning Factory

237. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab Government have approached the Centre for licensing of a Fruit Tinning factory in Kangra District; and

(b) if so, whether it is intended to install Fruit Tinning factory in the private sector and the name of the party?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Prices of Gur

238. **Shri Pangarkar:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of gur have declined in U.P. and Maharashtra during the last six months; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to stop further decline in prices of gur?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M .V. Krishnanappa): (a) and (b). The price of gur in U.P. showed a downward trend from January to April, 1961 but these have risen since then. In Maharashtra, there had been a gradual fall since December, 1960 but the State Government do not consider it necessary to intervene at present.

Preservation of Wild Life

239 **Shri Kodiyan:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) what steps have been taken by Government to preserve wild life in the country during the Second Five Year Plan period;

(b) the expenditure incured by the Centre in this connection during this period;

(c) what further steps are proposed to be taken by Government during the Third Plan for the preservation of wild life; and

(d) the total amount allotted for the purpose?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) The steps taken by Government to preserve wild life in the country has been indicated in the reply to Unstarred Questions No. 111 in the Lok Sabha on 11th February, 1959.

(b) During the first two years of the Second Plan period, grants to the extent of Rs. 8,46,640 were provided by the Central Government to the States towards expenditure on schemes for wild life preservation. From 1958-59 onwards, in accordance with the revised financial procedure, lump-sum grants have been provided to the States for soil conservation and forestry schemes including wild life preservation. The extent of funds actually utilised by the States for wild life preservation out of these lump-sum grants, is not known.

(c) and (d). A provision of Rs. 176.22 lakh has been proposed for inclusion in the third plan for expenditure by the States on the continuance of the activities referred to in the reply to part (a).

Pay Scales for Government Doctors

240. Shri Kodiyan: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the pay scales recommended by the Second Pay Commission for Government doctors have not been implemented in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Foodgrain Prices

242. Shri Damani: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the prices of foodgrains have been reduced since 1st January, 1961; and

(b) what is the stock (buffer) lying with Government at different headquarters?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) A statement showing the monthly Index Number of wholesale prices of foodgrains from January to July, 1961, and for the corresponding periods of 1960 is placed on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 27].

(b) It is not in the public interest to disclose information of this type in such detail.

राबर्टगंज-गढ़वा रोड लाइन

२४३. **श्री अर्जुन सिंह भदौरिया :** क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) उत्तर रेलवे पर राबर्टगंज और गढ़वा रोड स्टेशनों के बीच रेलवे लाइन के निर्माण पर प्रति हजार घन फुट मिट्टी का भुगतान किस दर पर किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या मिट्टी के सम्भरण के लिये टेंडर मांगे गये थे ।

(ग) क्या सरकार को मालूम है कि पड़ोस के बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश राज्यों में शारदा सागर बांध, घौराजलाशय बांध, नानक सागर बांध और तुमरिया बांध के लिये दिये जाने वाले लीड और लिफ्ट की प्रति घन फुट दरें क्या हैं ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन दरों और उपरोक्त भाग (क) में उल्लिखित दरों में क्या अन्तर है ?

रेलवे उप-मंत्री (श्री सें० वें० रामस्वामी): (क) बयान पटल पर रखा जाता है । [रेलवे परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध संख्या २८]

(ख) जी हां, बिना अपवाद सभी अवसरों पर ।

(ग) और (घ). हमें इस बात की जानकारी नहीं है कि इन प्रयोजनों में वस्तुत: किन दरों पर भुगतान हुआ क्योंकि इनमें से कोई प्रायोजना रेलवे मंत्रालय के अधीन नहीं है।

Stabbing incidents in Trains

244. { **Shri N. R. Muniswamy:**
Shri P. L. Barupal:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) what steps are being taken to prevent frequent stabbing incidents in trains; and

(b) whether the ticketless travellers indulge in such activities?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) and (b). Incidents of ticketless travellers indulging in stabbing activities on trains have been found to be few and far between and it is not the ticketless travellers alone who take recourse to such activities. However, preventive measures as detailed in the statement given below already exist to safeguard against such incidents.

STATEMENT

The following preventive measures exist on Railways:—

(i) All passengers, Mail and Express trains are adequately manned by Railway Police with instructions to keep special watch on night trains;

(ii) Passengers have instructions to see that the latches and catches on doors and windows are secured to prevent entry of unauthorised persons;

(iii) Armed police escorts are detailed with certain important night trains;

(iv) Surprise checks are carried out by special night squads and senior police officers at night to ensure that those on patrol duties are alert;

(v) R.P.F. staff have also been instructed to assist G.R.P. to prevent such occurances;

(vi) Close surveillance at all important and junction stations by police with special reference to confirmed criminals, habitual offenders and previous convicts is maintained;

(vii) All night trains at the starting stations are checked by responsible officials with a view to examining that the upper class compartments, particularly those reserved for ladies, have nobody hidden within the laboratory or underneath the berths and all security fastenings such as bolts and latches are in good working order.

Mental Cases

245. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the number of mental cases have considerably increased since India became independent;

(b) if so, the cause of increase; and

(c) the steps taken to provide treatment facilities and to check the increase of the disease?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). As no survey on the incidence of mental diseases and mental morbidity has been carried out, it is not possible to say whether the number of mental cases has increased or decreased since Independence.

(c) It is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments to provide such facilities in their States.

Report of the Orissa Flood Enquiry Committee

246. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa Flood Enquiry Committee have submitted its report by now;

(b) if so, whether a copy of this report will be laid on the Table;

(c) the main features of this Report; and

(d) the recommendations which are proposed to be implemented in the Third Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Not Yet.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Pilot Co-operative Farms

247. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Co-operation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pilot co-operative farms proposed to be started in Orissa in the district of Puri have been started by now; and

(b) if so, the places where they have been started?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Moorthy): (a) Proposals have been formulated for starting five co-operative farming societies under the pilot project in Puri district. After registration, they would start functioning.

(b) The places selected are: Angarpara in Jatni Block, Bhagabat in Bhubaneshwar Block, Sanpadar in Bolgarh Block, Girdharpur in Rampur Block and Rahanaballi in Chilka Shadow Block.

Balimela Project

248. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the location of the Balimela project site have been finally settled by now;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any representations have been received from the Orissa Government to this effect;

(d) if so, the nature of representations received; and

(e) whether there has been any dispute between the Governments of Andhra and Orissa in respect of the raising of the height of the dam at Guntewada in Andhra?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Not yet.

(b) to (e). The location of the dam and height of the Guntewada weir gave rise to a difference of opinion between the Governments of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh. Both the States sent representations to the Central Government in support of their respective proposals. The matter has since been reviewed at a meeting of the Chief Ministers of the two States. It is now expected that the difference would be resolved by mutual negotiations.

Train Derailments

249. Shri Assar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of derailments and dislocation of trains on Western and Central Railways in the month of May and June, 1961;

(b) whether it is a fact that this number is larger as compared to the corresponding months in the year 1960;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the total loss of life and the number of injuries?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):

(a)	Central Railway	Western Railway
Derailments	38	27
Dislocation of train services	12	13

(b) and (c). No. There was decrease in the number of accidents on the Western Railway. On the Central Railway, however, there was a slight increase which is attributable to random fluctuations.

(d)	Central Railway	Western Railway
Killed	1	1
Injured	15	7

C.T.O. Calcutta

250. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:**
Shri B. Das Gupta:
Shri Muhammed Elias:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incentive scheme of the telegram section of C.T.O. Calcutta has been wtihdrawn;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there has been any repurcussion in the delivery of telegrams?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) No. The incentive scheme was extended to cover all circuits instead of being applicable to only a few, and rationalised.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, initially in transmission. Subsequent to the initial period of adjustment the conditions have become normal.

Tubewell Scheme in Mysore State

251. **Shri Agadi:**
Shri **Sugandhi:**

Will **the Minister of Food and Agriculture be pleased to state:**

(a) whether any allocation is made for Tube well scheme in Mysore State during 1960-61 and 1961-62;

(b) if so, the amounts of respective allotments; and

(c) whether any survey is made under the scheme and Raichur district, specially in rehabilitated villages under Tungabhadra Project?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) to (c). The Central Government allocate funds for "Minor Irrigation" as a whole, and leave it to the State Governments to make sub-allocations to tubewell and other schemes. The Government of Mysore have not made any provision for tubewells during 1960-61 and 1961-62 pending scientific assessment of groundwater potential because the soil strata is not too encouraging. As a preliminary to scientific assessment detailed geological reconnaissance work is not in progress.

Import of Foodgrains

252. **Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of foodgrains imported during the Second Five Year Plan Period, with a break-up of every year, the nature and quantity of foodgrains and total costs;

(b) what were the estimates for imports during the above period and total costs estimated; and

(c) what are the countries wherefrom the foodgrains were imported?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a). The information is given below:

Quantity of different foodgrains imported from foreign countries

Year	Wheat ('000 tons)	Rice ('000 tons)	Coarse-grains ('000 tons)	Total Cost booked in accounts (In crores of Rs.)
1956-57	1742·6	685·9	..	99·68
1957-58	3070·5	472·7	..	150·57
1958-59	3300·9	289·4	120·1	135·80
1959-60	3357·1	495·1	27·5	127·90
1960-61	3974·9	658·4	52·4	184·27

(b) 17 million tons valued at about Rs. 700 crores for the entire period.

(c) Wheat was imported from U.S.A., Canada and Australia. Rice was imported from Burma, China U.A.R., U.S.A. and Viet Nam.

Coarse grains were imported from U.S.A.

Railway Contractors

253. **Shri Yadav Narayan Jadhav:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to lay a statement on the Table showing:

(a) what are the concerns on the various Indian Railways who are railway contractors, for restaurants, tea stalls, fruit stalls etc. of more than ten years' standing with a break-up of each Railway and the period of their contracts and the various places of their establishments;

(b) what efforts are being made and what steps were taken to do away with the monopoly of the above contractors;

(c) what is the system of renewal of contracts; and

(d) whether Government are thinking of splitting up the various stalls and allotting them to different contractors?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(b) to (d). As a result of recommendation of the Estimates Committee of Parliament and in the interest of better supervision, it has been decided that holdings of contractors who have Catering/Vending contracts on the Railways, including mobile units, should be so reduced that no one contractor has more than four units in all. These orders are being progressively implemented by the Railways.

Subject to the work being satisfactory, the catering/vending contracts are normally renewed after the expiry of their term which varies from 3 to 5 years.

Dispensaries Run without Medical Officers in Tripura

254. **Shri Dasaratha Deb:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dispensaries run without medical officers in Tripura;

(b) the number of medical officers who resigned from service during the last three years in Tripura; and

(c) the steps taken to provide medical officers to dispensaries and prevent their resignations?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) In nine dispensaries there are no medical officers at present.

(b) Fifteen.

(c) The posts have been advertised. In order to attract Medical Graduates to Tripura, the scale of pay of Civil Assistant Surgeons, Grade I, has been revised to Rs. 325—25—500—30—590—EB—30—800. Steps are also being atken to provide residential accommodation to the doctors.

Clearing of Storm Water Drains in Vinay Nagar, New Delhi

255. **Shri Ram Garib:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that periodical cleaning of storm water drains is undertaken by the Sanitary Department in New Delhi's Government Servants residential colonies;

(b) if so, when this work was undertaken last to clean up the storm water drains in the Main Vinay Nagar and other adjacent colonies;

(c) whether Government are aware that these drains are filled with refuse by the street sweepers daily and they refrain from throwing the refuse into the Dust-bins provided for the purpose nearby; and

(d) if so, what remedial steps are proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) In Main Vinay Nagar (Sarojini Nagar), the work was started from 12th January, 1961 and since then all the drains in this locality are regularly being cleaned once every month. As regards adjacent colonies, the work of initial cleaning was done by the New Delhi Municipal Committee between 12th of June to 31st of July, 1961.

(c) and (d). The New Delhi Municipal Committee have reported that all the sweepers collect the refuse in their buckets and hand trollies and take that to the nearest dust bin. From these collecting spots, the refuse lorries collect that refuse in bulk daily once and dump them at the dumping ground for disposal. As and when cases of sweepers throwing refuse in drains come to the notice of the Committee, they are educated first, then warned and thereafter disciplinary action is taken.

Fraud on Northern Railway

256. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether 4 wagons of coal said to be going out of Kanpur covered with ash were caught by the Railway Protection Force at Kanpur on the 12th June, 1961;

(b) whether these wagons were caught at the Railway siding;

(c) whether the entire quantity of coal was shown as ash;

(d) if so, whether any enquiry has been made; and

(e) if so, with what results?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). No Sir. 4 ash trucks containing steam coal covered with cinders were caught by the Railway Protection Force inside the Kanpur Loco-shed on 11th June, 1961. These trucks were not going out of Kanpur.

(c) No Sir. The entire quantity was being shown as cinders and not ash.

(d) and (e). Yes Sir. The case has been enquired into and two of the loco-shed staff held responsible. One of them has already been discharged from service and the other is being dealt with under Discipline and Appeal Rules.

Arecanut Research Station at Paloda

257. **Shri Muhammed Elias:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the three technical posts vacant in hte Arecanut Research Station at Paloda (Kerala) have been filled up; and

(b) if so, the qualifications of those appointed?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) Two posts of Research Assistant have been filled up and one is vacant.

(b) The qualifications of the two persons appointed are given below:—

(i) B.Sc. (Agriculture). Worked as Junior Research Assistant at the Central Arecanut Research Station, Vittal from 10th October, 1959 to 31st March, 1961.

(ii) B.Sc. (Botany). Worked as Assistant in Tapioca Research Institute, Trivandrum, for about six years and as Research Assistant at the Regional Arecanut Research Station, Peechi, (Kerala) from 5th February, 1960 to 31st March, 1961.

Compensation for Victims of Railway Accidents

258. **Shri Muhammed Elias:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1561 on the 14th March, 1961 regarding Railway accidents and state;

(a) the steps being taken to pay the compensation to the victims; and

(b) the time it takes to decide each case of claims of compensation?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Out of 51 claims received so far, 30 cases

have been considered, finalised and compensation paid where due. The balance 21 cases are still under consideration.

Claims for compensation under Section 82-A of the Indian Railways Act are dealt with by the Claims Commissioners. Claims under the Workmen's Compensation Act relating to fatal cases are paid by the Local Commissioners for Workmen's Compensation, appointed by State Governments.

Railways Administrations have no control over the above officers. In regard to claims being settled by the Railway, they are being expedited.

(b) The time taken in settling such cases depends upon the merits of each case and may vary from case to case.

Aid to Ayurveda and Allied Institutions in Mysore and Maharashtra

259. { **Shri Agadi:**
Shri Wodeyar:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the amounts of Aids and Grants to Ayurveda Colleges and other Allied Institutions in Mysore and Maharashtra State from 1955-56 to 1960-61 year-wise;

(b) the names of the Institutions with amounts that they have received as such aids/grants;

(c) whether it is a fact that recently the State Government detected that some bogus institutions were receiving such aids during the above periods; and

(d) if so, the particulars thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). Two statements containing the names of Ayurvedic Colleges and other allied institutions in Mysore and Maharashtra States and the amount of grants given to them from 1955-56 to 1960-61 year-wise are laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 29]. So far as assistance to the States Governments' institutions from 1958-59 is concerned, it is given in lump sum for a group of schemes and the State Governments are free to regulate expenditure on schemes in each group.

(c) No, Sir; the grants to the institutions are given on the recommendations of the State Governments.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c) above.

Karnatak Medical College at Hubli

260. **Shri Sugandhi:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amounts of Aid/Grants given for starting the Karnatak Medical College at Hubli, District Dharwar, Mysore State, during the First and Second Five Year Plan Projects;

(b) the date on which this institution was actually started;

(c) the date on which the institution was recognised by the Indian Medical Council;

(d) whether it is a fact that students were on strike during June, 1961 due to the delay in the recognition by the Indian Medical Council and to insufficient teaching staff;

(e) the reasons for the delay in getting the recognition;

(f) whether there is any proposal by the Mysore State to start Medical Schools; and

(g) if so, what is the opinion of the Union Government and the Indian Medical Council for starting such institutions by the Government of Mysore?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmakar): (a) and (b). The Karnatak Medical College, Hubli, was started in July, 1957, and as such the question of giving financial assistance for the establishment of the college during the First Five Year Plan period did not arise. During the Second Five Year Plan period a sum of Rs. 5,83,892 was given to the Government of Mysore as Central assistance

for this College for the years 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60. In addition to the amount mentioned above, during the years 1958-59, 1959-60 and 1960-61 a total sum of Rs. 50,72,000 was sanctioned as lump-sum grants to the State Government for the group Medical Education and Training' which includes the scheme for the establishment of the Karnatak Medical College, Hubli. The State Government are free to utilise the assistance on any scheme within the group.

(c) Under the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956, any University or medical institution in India which grants a medical qualification not included in the First Schedule thereto can apply to the Central Government to have such qualification recognised and the Central Government, after consulting the Medical Council of India, can amend the First Schedule to include such qualification therein. The Karnatak Medical College, Hubli, is affiliated to the University of Karnatak and the M.B.B.S. degree awarded by this University is already recognised under the Indian Medical Council Act.

(d) The information has been called for from the State Government and will be laid on the table of the Sabha in the due course.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) Yes.

(g) The Medical Council of India are not in favour of starting such Medical Schools. The Central Government are in favour of starting short-term courses for training medical assistants.

Drilling of a Tube-well in Viswa Bharati

261. Shri Subiman Ghose: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a proposal for drilling a tub-well in Viswa Bharati on the occasion of Tagore Centenary;

(b) if so, whether the tube-well has been drilled;

(c) whether it will supply water to the whole of Viswa Bharati including Santiniketan, Sriniketan and other departments; and

(d) whether it has been completed and the cost incurred for the same?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). A tubewell was drilled by the Exploratory Tubewells Organization at Shantiniketan in the normal course of its work. Later it was decided to hand it over to Viswa Bharati as a gift on the occasion of Tagore Centenary celebrations.

(c) The experts of the University do not consider that this tubewell will be able to supply water to the entire University area.

(d) Yes. The expenditure incurred on the construction of the tubewell is about Rs. 55,500/-.

Complaints against Doctors in C.H.S. Dispensaries, New Delhi

262. Shri Rajendra Singh: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of complaints have been received against the doctors in C.H.S. Dispensaries in Laxmibai Nagar and Sarojini Nagar for (i) their rude behaviour towards patients and (ii) carelessness in treatment;

(b) if so, whether a statement will be laid on the Table Dispensary-wise showing the action taken in the matter; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library, See No.* LT-3027/61.]

(c) Does not arise.

दिल्ली के विकास खंड

२६३. **श्री नवल प्रभाकर** : क्या **सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री यह बताने कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के पांचों विकास खंडों में टेलीफोन की सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के लिये एक प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक यह काम पूर्ण होने की आशा है ?

सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार उपमंत्री (श्री ब० स० मूर्ति) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) देहली के पांच खंडों, अलीपुर, कंझावला, नजफगढ़, महरौली और शहादरा में से महरौली और शहादरा के खंड विकास अधिकारियों के कार्यालयों में टेलीफोन पहले ही लगाए जा चुके हैं । कुछ तकनीकी कठिनाईयों तथा डाक व तार प्राधिकारिवर्ग के टेलीफोन लगाने सम्बन्धी वायदों की अधिकता के कारण शेष तीन खंडों में टेलीफोन लगाने के कार्य में विलम्ब हो गया है । फिर भी इन तीन खंडों में भी जल्दी ही टेलीफोन लगवा देने सम्बन्धी मामले का तेजी से पीछा किया जा रहा है ।

Advertisement of P. & T. Vacancies

264. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the vacancies of posts in the Punjab circle of P. & T. Department are being advertised in the regional language of Punjab State's Newspapers;

(b) if so, the number of advertisements and expenses incurred by that advertisement of vacancies of posts during the Second Five Year Plan period in that State; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In all 75 advertisements were issued. The expenditure incurred on 68 advertisements is Rs. 2,934.30 nP. (Rupees two thousand nine hundred and thirty-four and thirty naye paise only). The bills in respect of the remaining seven advertisements are awaited.

(c) Does not arise.

Minor Irrigation in Punjab

265. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the minor irrigation projects or schemes included in the Third Five Year Plan of Punjab have been finally approved for execution;

(b) whether any allotment has been made to Punjab in 1961-62 for starting the construction work of any of these schemes; and

(c) if so, how much money has been allotted and for which of the schemes?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a). It has been reported by the State Government that some of the projects are still to be sanctioned.

(b) Yes.

(c). The schemes proposed to be taken up and the amount allotted to each during 1961-62 are given below:

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1. Taccavi loans for construction of private Tubewells . .	24·36
2. Taccavi loans for sinking/repairs of percolation wells. .	20·00
3. Taccavi laons for the installation of Pumping Sets. . .	20·00
4. Subsidy for the repairs/construction of koohls in Hilly Areas.	3·33
5. Construction of Bunds in Gurgaon district. . .	2·30
6. Irrigation facilities under the Package Programme . .	10·00
7. Spill over Tubewells Scheme (old)..	30·00

8. Lift Irrigation by pumps in Hilly and semi-hilly areas.	1·00
9. Irrigation by tanks and bunds etc. in:—	
(i) Mohindergarh and Gurgaon District.	2,89
(ii) Kangra and Ambala Districts.	0·60
	114·48

Green Manure

266. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have given any financial assistance for the popularisation of the cultivation of Glyricidia in Punjab for purpose of green manure; and

(b) if so, what is the total amount so given?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): (a) and (b). Under the G.M.F. Rules a Central subsidy of Rs. 2 per maund is admissible for multiplication and distribution of all green manure seeds. No specific provision is made for Glyricidia. As under the revised procedure which is in force since 1958-59, central assistance is given group-wise and not scheme-wise, information about the total amount given to Green Manure is also not available.

Cheque System in Postal Savings Banks

267. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state in how many post offices in Punjab the withdrawal of money by cheque system has been introduced so far?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): In all Head Offices and Departmental Sub Offices in Punjab State numbering 17 and 626 respectively.

Janata Train between Delhi and Ferozepore

268. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state at what stage is the proposal to introduce a Janata Train between Ferozepore and Delhi?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): There is no proposal to introduce a Janata Train between Ferozepore and Delhi.

Punarnava

269. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4077 on the 28th April, 1961 and state:—

(a) whether the test of the efficacy of Punarnava has since been completed; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) and (b). As has already been stated in reply to part (b) of Unstarred Question No. 4077, Punarnava has no significant effect on visual acuity or refractive error.

Distribution of Fertilizers and Seeds

270. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state the total amount allotted for distribution of fertilizers and improved seeds, in the country during the year 1961-62, State-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): To assist the State Governments to purchase and distribute fertilizers and improved seeds, the Government of India sanction short-term loan. On receipt of the demand for short-term loan, sanction is issued on the basis of the despatch instructions given for fertilizers, and on the basis of the cost of seeds. The demands from States for short-term loan are received only in the latter part of the year. No advance allocation of short-term loan is made State-wise.

Telephone connections in Fazilka (Punjab)

271. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for telephone connections pending in Fazilka city (Punjab) as on 1-7-1961; and

(b) the steps taken to accelerate the sanction of connections?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) 22.

(b) Underground cables are to be laid. Additional connections will be provided when the stores are received and cables laid. The exchange will also be expanded.

Beas Dam Project in Punjab

272. **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri A. K. Gopalan:
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the site selected for Beas Dam Project in Punjab;

(b) the total amount sanctioned for this dam and Centre's contribution thereto;

(c) the acreage of cultivable land likely to be submerged under this project;

(d) the amount allotted for payment of compensation by Government to the farmers for the cultivable land likely to be submerged;

(e) the number of families likely to be displaced; and

(f) the alternative arrangements proposed to be made to resettle the ousted people?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The site selected for the Beas Dam is near village Pong in Kangra District, about five miles from Talwara and 24 miles from Mukerian Railway Station on the Jullundur-Pathankot Section.

(b) The total estimated cost of the Beas Dam and appurtenant works is Rs. 94 crores. The entire cost will be advanced as an interest bearing loan by the Central Government.

(c) About 58,000 acres of land will be submerged out of which about 28,000 acres are culturable.

(d) This has not yet been worked out. A provision of Rs. 539 lakhs has been made for payment of compensation for land, houses, forests, roads and railways.

(e) About 9,400 families.

(f) The oustees are proposed to be rehabilitated in the Rajasthan Canal area. The question of setting up industrial townships and the formation of cooperatives is also under consideration.

Indo-Bubai Radio Telephone Link

273. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a radio telephone link between India and Dubai has been established recently; and

(b) if so, at what cost?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan):

(a) Yes, a Radio-telephone link between India and Dubai *via* Bahrein, was established on the 9th May, 1961.

(b) As the link was established by extending the existing direct Radio-telephone circuit between India and Bahren, to Dubai, no additional expenditure was involved.

Indo-Afghanistan Radio Telephone Link

274. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a radio telephone link has been recently established between India and Afghanistan; and

(b) if so, at what cost?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes, a direct Radio-telehpone link between India and Afghanistan was established on the 9th May, 1961.

(b) The link was established by using the existing equipment on a suitable time sharing basis and as such, no additional expenditure was incurred.

Box-type wagons

275. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Railways have started manufacturing box-type wagons at the Kancharappara workshops of the Eastern Railway;

(b) if so, what are the distinguishing features of this type of wagons; and

(c) what is the present production capacity for this type of wagons available in the country?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes.

(b)(i) It is an open wagon with a carrying capacity of 55 tons against 22 tons of 4-wheelers and 44 tons of Conventional Bogie Type Wagons.

(ii) Box-Wagons give greater load per foot of track as compared to Conventional type of 4-wheelers or Bogie types.

(iii) Box-Wagons are equipped with Centre Buffer Couplers and roller bearings to enable heavier trains being run.

(iv) Welded construction has been used in the manufacture of Box-Wagons.

(c) The present production capacity for Box Wagons is about 300 wagons a month.

Sharavathy Hydro-Electric Project

276. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether two U.S. Government loans have been secured for the Sharavathy Hydro-electric project;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) what are the details of the project and its total cost?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) The reply is in the affirmative.

(b) $8.4 millions for Stage I and £21.5 millions for Stage II.

(c) Stage I of the Project envisages installation of 2 units of 89.1MW each at a total cost of Rs. 36.6 crores, while Stage II pose to Development Loan Fund authorities envisages addition of 5 units of 89.1MW each together with some transmission lines, etc., at a total cost of Rs. 25.4 crores.

Robberies in running trains

277. **Shri Daljit Singh:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether investigations have been made in all the cases of robbery in running trains which took place during the period from 1st January to 31st December, 1960;

(b) if so, the details of the findings; and

(c) the number of persons arrested and punished?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement showing the position is laid on the Table [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 30].

Out-Agencies in Punjab

278. { **Shri Daljit Singh:** / **Sardar Iqbal Singh:**

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Railway out-agencies in Punjab opened during 1961-62 so far; and

(b) the number of new out-agencies to be opened during 1961-62?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) One.

(b) Proposals to open out-agenices at 2 more places in Punjab are under consideration; but it cannot be stated definitely at this stage whether out-agencies at these two places will be opened during 1961-62 or opened at all. Also, it is possible that out-agencies at other places may be opened during this year.

X-Ray in Government Hospitals, Delhi

279. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons X-rayed in Government Hospitals of Delhi during 1960-61 and 1961-62 so far; and

(b) the nature of such cases?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): 1960-61 1,60,532 persons, 1961-62 (upto 30-6-61) 58,560 persons.

(b) The cases include all types of diagnostic X-ray examination. Generally they are—

(1) Screening of Chest and

(2) Special X-ray examinations as indicated below:—

1. Barium Meal
2. I.V.P.
3. Cholecystogram
4. Oral Cholecystography.
5. Cholengiogram
6. Hystero-Salpingography
7. Pneumoencephalogram
8. Ventrieulogram
9. Myelogram
10. Bronchogram
11. Tomogram
12. Sinogram
13. Angio and arteriogram
14. Pluerogram
15. Aortogram
16. Spleenogram
17. Cystogram and Urethrogram
18. Angiocardiogram
19. Sialogram
20. Cerebral angiography
21. Barium Enema
22. Barium Swallow
23. Miscellaneous.

Corruption Cases on N. Railway

280. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of corruption cases pending on the Northern Railway as on the 1st August, 1961; and

(b) the nature of such cases?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shah Nawaz Khan): (a) 140.

(b) (1) Accumulation of wealth disproportionate to known sources of income.

(2) Acceptance of illegal gratification.

(3) Cheating.

(4) Misappropriation of Government money.

(5) Falsification of records.

(6) Misuse of railway materials and labour.

(7) Misuse of passes and P.T.Os.

(8) Accepting materials and works below specification.

(9) Issuing excessive materials to contractors.

(10) Manipulations in the measurement books.

Accidents

281. **Shri Daljit Singh:**
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of accidents occurred from 1st January, 1961 to 30th June, 1961 throughout India Zone-wise due to (i) derailments (ii) collisions; and (iii) fires in trains;

(b) the number of the dead and the injured, Zone-wise; and

(c) the steps taken to avoid recurrence of such mishaps?

The Deputy Minister for Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy):

Railway	Collisions	Derailments	Fires in trains.
Central	9	112	42
Eastern	13	46	22
Northern.	7	75	36
North Eastern.	4	81	14
Northeast Frontier	5	82	2
Southern	7	112	19
South Eastern	2	73	32
Western	9	67	42
TOTAL	56	648	209

(*b*) Railway	Killed	Injured
Central.	3	75
Eastern	4	99
Northern	..	12
North Eastern	..	9
Northeast Frontier	49	144
Southern	..	22
South Eastern	..	36
Western	1	16
TOTAL	57	413

(c) Constant remedial measures as detailed in 'Review of Accidents on Indian Government Railways for the year 1959-60' a copy of which has already been supplied to the House along with the Budget papers, are being taken by the Railway Administrations in order to minimise the incidence of accidents.

प्रशिक्षित अध्यापक

२८२. **श्री जगदीश अवस्थी :** क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री २८ अप्रैल, १९६१ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४१२५ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर और पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे की शिक्षा संस्थाओं में प्रशिक्षित अध्यापकों के वेतनक्रम बढ़ने के परिणामस्वरूप बकाया वेतनों के भुगतान के सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है और

(ख) प्रशिक्षित अध्यापकों को कब तक बकाया वेतन दिये जाने की संभावना है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) और (ख). वेतन क्रम बढ़ाये जाने के फलस्वरूप पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के जिस अध्यापकों को बकाया वेतन मिलना था, उन सबका भुगतान किया जा चुका है । उत्तर रेलवे के सम्बन्धित अध्यापकों को बकाया वेतन देने की बात सूखा विभाग ने मंजूर कर ली है और उनका भुगतान जल्द किया जायेगा ।

Roads in U.P.

283. **Shri Kalika Singh:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) what proportion of Rs. 325 crores earmarked for development of roads during the Third Five Year Plan will be available to roads and bridge projects in the U.P. State; and

(b) the share of the Central Government in the aforesaid amount?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) and (b). A total sum of about Rs. 33.47 crores is likely to be available for road and

bridge projects in Uttar Pradesh under the Third Five-Year Plan as indicated below:

	Rs. Crores
(1) Schemes under the Central Sector	2 99
(2) Schemes under the State Sector	30 48
TOTAL	33 47

For the schemes under the Central Sector funds will be provided by the Government of India.

Jagdalpur Post Office

284. **Shri Kistaiya:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for the construction of Post Office building at Jagdalpur (Bastar).

(b) whether it is a fact that the Postal Department has made several requests for the increase of staff at Jagdalpur; and

(c) if so, what action is being taken by Government?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) There is no proposal to construct a departmental building for Jagdalpur (Bastar) Post Office. The Madhya Pradesh Govt. has, however, agreed to construct a bigger building for the said Post Office and rent out the same to the P. & T. Department.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Jagdalpur—Dantwara Telephone line

285. **Shri Kistaiya:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to extend the telegraphic line from Jagdalpur to Dantwara and onwards to Bhopal-Patnam in Bastar District (M.P.); and

(b) if so, from which date?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b). A proposal has been sanctioned to provide telegraph and telephone facilities at Dantwara connecting it to Jagdalpur. The new line will be extended to Bijapur. These works will be completed as soon as materials become available.

It has not been considered feasible to provide similar facilities at Bhopalpatnam.

हिन्दी का प्रयोग

२८६. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या **सामुदायिक विकास तथा सहकार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन के मंत्रालय और संलग्न कार्यालयों में कितने अनुभाग हैं और उनमें से कितने ऐसे अनुभाग हैं जिनमें काफी लोग हिन्दी जानते हैं ; और

(ख) कितने ऐसे अनुभाग हैं जिन्हें हिन्दी में टिप्पण और पत्रों के प्रारूप प्रस्तुत करने की अनुमति है ?

सामुदायिक विकास और सहकार उपमंत्री (श्री ब० स० मूर्ति) : (क) २४ और ८

(ख) १

हिन्दी रिपोर्ट

२८७. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री २८ अप्रैल, १९६१ के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या १७८९ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ऐसे कार्यालय, जिनकी रिपोर्टें अभी तक केवल अंग्रेजी में प्रकाशित होती हैं, की रिपोर्टों के हिन्दी में प्रकाशन के लिये दिये गये आदेशों का कहां तक पालन किया गया है ; और

(ख) किन रिपोर्टों का हिन्दी में प्रकाशन करवाने की व्यवस्था की जा रही है ?

कृषि उप-मंत्री (श्री मो० वें० कृष्णप्पा) : (क) उपर्युक्त प्रश्न के उत्तर में उद्धृत हिदायतों के अनुसरण में, उन कार्यालयों ने, जो केवल अंग्रेजी में ही रिपोर्टें प्रकाशित कर रहे थे, हिन्दी में भी रिपोर्टें प्रकाशित करने की आज्ञाओं के पालन करने के वास्ते आवश्यक कदम उठाये हैं ।

(ख) वे कार्यालय जिन्होंने अब तक हिन्दी में रिपोर्ट प्रकाशित करने का प्रबन्ध किया है, भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् वन अनुसन्धान शाला और कालिजें, देहरादून और केन्द्रीय चावल अनुसंधान शाला कटक हैं । इस मन्त्रालय के अन्तर्गत बहुत से कार्यालय या तो रिपोर्टें जारी नहीं करते हैं या तकनीकी विषय की रिपोर्टें जारी करते हैं जिनमें बहुत अधिक तकनैकी और वज्ञानिक शब्दावली होती है ।

दिल्ली परिवहन उपक्रम को ऋण

२८८. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) १९६०–६१ में दिल्ली परिवहन उपक्रम को ऋण के रूप में कितनी राशि दी गयी ;

(ख) १९६१–६२ के लिए कितना ऋण नियत किया गया है ;

(ग) १९६०–६१ में उपक्रम ने कितनी बसें खरीदी और उन में से कितनी इस ऋण की राशि से खरीदीं ; और

(घ) १९६१–६२ में कितनी बसें खरीदनी हैं ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) ४० लाख रुपये ।

(ख) ४६ लाख रुपये ।

(ग) १९६०–६१ में दिल्ली परिवहन ने ६० बसें खरीदीं जिन में से ५० बसें केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये गये ऋण से खरीदी गयीं ।

(घ) १०५ बसें ।

Temporary Block Staff

289. **Shri Kumbhar**: Will the Minister of **Community Development and Cooperation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 187 on the 21st February, 1961 regarding confirmation of the services of temporary Block staff of the various Union Territories and state:

(a) whether any Union Territories have made Block Staff permanent so far according to their service Rules for their Government servants;

(b) if so, the names of such Union territories; and

(c) the reasons for not doing so in the rest of the Union territories?

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Cooperation (Shri B. S. Murthy): (a) to (c). Of the Union Territories, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Pondicherry have already converted a number of temporary posts in their Blocks into permanent posts. The matter is engaging the attention of the other Union Territories and early steps are being taken towards this end.

Third Class Women Passengers

290. **Dr. Atchamamba**: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that usually there is no provision for separate waiting rooms for Third Class women passengers at Stations; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) No.

Separate waiting room accommodation for Third Class women passengers is provided at many stations, depending on local conditions and requirements.

At other stations where separate III class Ladies Waiting Room accommodation is not provided the upper class Ladies Waiting Room, if any, is also made available to III class lady passengers.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a) of the question.

Late Running of Trains

291. Dr. Atchamamba: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) why all the trains between Hyderabad, Vijayawada and Waltair are running late for the last one year; and

(b) if so, whether Government have contemplated any definite proposals or schemes to prevent such late running of trains on these lines?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Some of the trains on the Hyderabad—Vijayawada—Waltair section have not been keeping time mainly for the following reasons:

(i) The section Hyderabad—Vijaywada—Waltair is a single line section where the intensity of traffic has already reached saturation point. Long distance Mail|Express and passenger trains run on the section and any late running of one of the trains affects the running of other trains also.

(ii) The increased tempo of execution of engineering works, undertaken to augment line capacity on the section, which involves cautious driving over long stretches over fairly extended periods of time.

(iii) Serious breaches on East Coast section of the South Eastern Railway in August, 1960 and on the Madras—Vijayawada section during November, 1960.

(b) The following steps have been taken or are proposed to be taken to prevent late running of trains on the section:

(i) The running of these trains is receiving the closest attention of the Railway Administrations. A Section Controller has been specially put on duty to watch the running of trains on the Vijayawada—Waltair section.

(ii) All avoidable detentions are suitably taken up with staff concerned.

(iii) Periodical punctuality drives are instituted.

(iv) Timings of some of the trains which were not maintaining punctuality were revised with effect from 15th June, 1961.

(v) Proposal to revise the timings of some of the Mail/Express and passenger trains running on these sections in the time table to come into force with effect from 1st October, 1961, in such a way as to provide better paths for them and consequently improve their running, are under active examination.

(vi) With a view to increasing the capacity, which would naturally eliminate certain amount of detentions for crossings etc., it is proposed to lay a double line between Dornakal and Vijayawada. The works in connection with the doubling are already in progress.

Indigenous systems of Medicine

292. Dr. Atchamamba: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various schemes in the States for the development of in-

digenous systems of medicine are centrally coordinated and corelated at the Union level; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarker): (a) and (b). No. They are not centrally coordinated.

Registration of Quacks as Medical Practitioners

293. Dr. Atchamamba: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware (i) that thousands of quacks are being registered as medical practitioners in indigenous systems of medicine (ii) that indigenous drugs and medicines are being marketed and used even for injections (iii) that all these are highly detrimental and dangerous to the lives of the people; and

(b) if so, whether Government considered the advisibility of making suitable legislation (i) to prevent and penalise quackery and (ii) to fix an All India standard for registration of Indigenous Medical Practioners and (iii) for standardising and marketing indigenous drugs and preventing the dangerous use of the same?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarker): (a) and (b). The registration of practitioners of indigenous systems of medicine is done by the State Governments on the basis of standards laid down by them and we have no reason to believe that quacks are being registered. The Government of India have, however already circulated a Draft Model Bill among all the State Governments for adoption with suitable modifications, if necessary, for registration of medical practitioners including those practising indigenous systems of medicine. It is for the State Governments to enact legislation in the matter.

The question of bringing Ayurvedic and Unani drugs within the purview of the Drugs Acts, 1940, is however, separately under examination of the Government.

Water and Drainage Scheme

294. { Dr. Atchamamba: / Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether all or any of the States have utilised in full and if not, to what extent the funds and finances provided by the Union Government for water and drainage schemes, rural and urban;

(b) whether Government would state the allotted amounts under the schemes in the Second Five Year Plan and how far they have been utilised by the respective States; and

(c) whether Government would issue necessary directives to the several States to utilise in full the finances and funds so provided for water and drainage schemes and set up suitable machinery to supervise such full utilisation of the Fund?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The State Governments have utilised the amounts of loans and grants paid by the Union Government for urban and rural water supply and drainage schemes almost in full.

(b) A statement containing the required information available is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 31].

(c) In view of the reply to part (a) of the question, this part does not arise.

Electrification of Ahmedabad—Baroda Line

295. Shri K. U. Parmar: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether electrification of railways from Ahmedabad to Baroda has been included in the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Gang selling forged Tickets on Railways

296. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any gang has been arrested for selling forged and unused platform tickets to the public openly in Howrah Station in the month of June, 1961;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry was made; and

(c) the result of the enquiry?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Two women were arrested by the G.R.P., Howrah as they were in possession of 32 time-barred and re-dated platform tickets which they were attempting to sell. A case has been started by the G.R.P., Howrah under Sec. 420|511|467 I.P.C. and is still under investigation. 24 other persons were also prosecuted by G.R.P., Howrah during June 1961 for sale of re-dated and otherwise irregular platform tickets. 13 of them were fined Rs. 5|- each and one was santenced to imprisonment till the rising of the court by the Railway Magistrate. The final position of remaining 10 accused is not yet known.

The existence of this malpractice had come to the notice of Station authorities who requested the G.R.P. to take action.

Post Offices at Hailakandi (Assam)

297. Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any post offices in Hailakandi of Assam have been lying closed since 21st June, 1961; and

(b) if so, the number thereof and the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b). No. Four Post Offices however, did not function temporarily, for varying periods between 19th June, 1961 and 4th July, 1961 due to local disturbances.

Leprosy Control Scheme in Bihar

298. Shri Bibhuti Mishra: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount which has been advanced to the Bihar Government during the Second Five Year Plan period under the Leprosy Control Scheme; and

(b) the schemes for which this money has been utilised in Bihar so far?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) During the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 7,79,151 was sanctioned to the Government of Bihar for the Leprosy Control Scheme. Since 1958-59 Central assistance was released to the State Government on Group-wise basis. The following assistance was released to the Government of Bihar under the Group 'Schemes of Public Health for control of diseases' which includes the Leprosy Control Scheme during the last three years of the Second Five Year Plan:—

1958-59	Rs. 2.312 lakhs.
1959-60	Rs. 9.81 lakhs.
1960-61	Rs. 20.46 lakhs.
TOTAL:—	Rs. 32.582 lakhs.

The State Governments are free to utilize the assistance on any Scheme within the group.

(b) The amount was utilised for the maintenance of the 14 Leprosy Subsi-

diary Centres functioning in the State till the end of 1960-61.

बचत बैंक के धन का गबन

२६६. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि माधव मिल्स डाकघर पटना नगर (बिहार) के भूतपूर्व पोस्ट मास्टर के विरुद्ध बचत बैंक के रुपये के गबन के लिए एक मामला दर्ज किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त पोस्ट मास्टर द्वारा कितनी राशि का कथित गबन किया गया है ;

(ग) यह गबन किस कालावधि में किया गया है ;

(घ) क्या इस कालावधि में लेखे की लेखा-परीक्षा की गई थी ;

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या लेखा-परीक्षाकों को इस गबन का अभी कभी पता लगा था ;

(च) यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(छ) सरकार भविष्य में ऐसी घटनाओं की पुनरावृत्ति रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठा रही है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) अभी तक जिस राशि का पता चला है वह ४६,६८४ रुपये है ।

(ग) ३ सितम्बर, १६५८ से १३ अप्रैल, १६६१ तक ।

(घ) गबन की अवधि के दौरान कार्यालय का नियमित रूप से निरीक्षण किया गया था ।

(ङ) उक्त गबन निरीक्षण अधिकारियों के ध्यान में नहीं आया था ।

(च) प्रत्येक निरीक्षण के समय निरीक्षण अधिकारियों को परीक्षण के तौर पर दस बचत बैंक लेखों की बकाया रक़म की जांच करना आवश्यक है । इस जांच के अन्तर्गत उन लेखों में से कोई भी ऐसा लेखा नहीं था, जिसमें गबन किया गया हो ।

(छ) विभागीय नियमों के अन्तर्गत बचत बैंक में होने वाले गबन की रोकथाम के लिए पहले से ही पर्याप्त व्यवस्था मौजूद है । इसमें यह भी शामिल है कि प्रत्येक बार तीन साल के बाद उप डाकपालों का बारी बारी से स्थानान्तरण किया जाये, ब्याज की रक़म दर्ज करने के लिए पास बुक प्रधान डाकघर को भेजी जाये, किसी उप डाकघर या शाखा डाकघर में रुपया जमा करने पर प्रत्येक बार प्रधान डाकघर से जमाकर्त्ता को पावती भेजी जाये ; साथ ही निरीक्षण प्रश्नावली में भी इसकी रोकथाम के लिये प्रावधान दिये रहते हैं । फिर भी, कर्मचारियों की बेईमानी के कारण बचत बैंक में इस प्रकार के गबन होते हैं, जो जमाकर्त्ताओं की लापरवाही का भी फायदा उठाते हैं ।

Railway Bridge Over Gandak

300. **Shri Bibhuti Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the railway bridge over the Gandak river near Bagaha (Champaran-Bihar) was washed away long ago;

(b) whether it is a fact that there is no link between U.P. and Bihar at that place due to the washing away of the bridge; and

(c) if so, whether Government have any proposal of reconstructing the bridge?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The bridge was washed

away in 1925 and since then there is no rail link between U.P. and Bihar at that place.

(c) No, Sir.

हैजा

३०१. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह** : क्या स्वास्थ्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत जून तथा जुलाई मास में कितने व्यक्तियों की हैजे से मृत्यु हुई ;

(ख) किस राज्य में हैजे से सब से अधिक मृत्यु हुई ; और

(ग) कितनी मृत्यु हुई ?

स्वास्थ्य मंत्री (श्री करमरकर) : (क) से (ग), सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा-समय सभा की मेज़ पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Telephone Exchange, Malda

302. Shri C. K. Bhattacharya: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to construct a departmental Head Post Office Building to accommodate the Postal Section and Telephone Exchange at Malda in West Bengal;

(b) if so, whether the work of construction has been taken up; and

(c) when the work of construction was started, what is the present position, and when the building is likely to be completed?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Though started in March 1959, the work had to be stopped pending revision of sanction due to increase in cost. The work was recommenced in 1960, and 50% has been completed. It is expected to be finished by March, 62.

Shortage of Wagons on Railways

303. Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that lack of enough wagons is the real bottleneck in moving of goods; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to improve the wagon position?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). No; shortage of wagons is one of the various factors which affect transport capacity of the Railway. The programme of wagon manufacture has fallen behind the schedule due to non-availability of steel in requisite quantity and also power shortage at and around Calcutta.

The following measures have been adopted to increase wagon availability:—

(i) The question of loading of coal on Sundays at the same level on week days has been taken up with the Ministry of Steel, Mines & Fuel and such loading is progressively increasing.

(ii) Major industries have been asked to ensure that the loading on Sundays and holidays is at the same level as on week days.

(iii) Old wagons which had earlier been withdrawn from service have been pressed into service again by reconditioning them for short lead movements.

(iv) A drive has been instituted to increase the originating wagon load by permitting loading to the extent of 2 tons in excess of the carrying capacity of a wagon.

(v) Manufacture of wagons is being speeded up.

Deep Sea Fishing

304. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been sanctioned for deep-sea fishing at Paradip port in Orissa; and

(b) if so, what is the nature of the scheme and how much money is going to be spent over it in the current financial year?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) and (b). A scheme for establishing an Offshore Fishing Station at Paradip has been included in the Third Five Year Plan. The purpose of the scheme is to chart fishing grounds and conduct exploratory fishing with a view to collecting and disseminating information relating to the fishery resources in the offshore areas. No expenditure in likely to be incurred on the scheme during the current financial year as the scheme will start in the next financial year.

Paradip Port

305. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any discussion with the new Chief Minister of Orissa regarding further development of Paradip port; and

(b) whether the Government of India have agreed to make more provision so as to make Paradip an all-weather port during the Third Five Year Plan period?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) No. The new Chief Minister of Orissa has not had any discussions with the Ministry of Transport and Communications on this subject.

(b) No. The Intermediate Ports Development Committee recommended the development of Paradip as a fair weather lighterage port at an estimated cost of Rs. 154·3 lakhs, for handling 5·5 lakh tons of traffic per annum. Schemes costing Rs. 99 lakhs which were accorded first priority by the Committee, have been included in the Third Five Year Plan.

Rural Water Supply in Orissa

306. Shri Surendranath Dwivedy: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1028 on the 6th March, 1961 and state:

(a) whether any provision has been made in the Third Five Year Plan for Rural Water Supply in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, provision for this purpose has been proposed in the Third Five Year Plan.

(b) The details are given below:

Name of the Programme	Plan provision proposed (Rs. in lakhs).
(*i*) National Water Supply and Sanitation (Rural) Programme under Health Plan .	15·00
(*ii*) Programme for Welfare of Backward Classes and Scheduled Tribes. . . .	34·39
(*iii*) Local Development Works Programme (1961-62). .	23·00

Provision for 1962-66 will be decided after survey for assessment of the rural Water Supply problem is completed.

In addition, the Ministry of Community Development & Co-operation have made a provision of Rs. 1,65,000 (Rs. 1·15 lakhs in each stage I Block and Rs. 0·50 lakhs in each stage II Block) under the head "Health and Rural Sanitation" in the schematic block budget. A part of this provision is utilised for rural water supply schemes.

Chemotherapy Centre in Madras

307. **Shri Warior:**
Shri Kodiyan:

Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Chemotherapy Centre in Madras is ordered to be closed; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes.

(b) The limited studies for which the Centre was started have been concluded. As the National T.B. Institute has been established at Bangalore, it is considered that further research in T.B. should be carried out at the Institute where necessary facilities for this purpose are being provided.

Train Derailment

308. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a goods train was derailed on Porbandar Section on the 6th July;

(b) if so, the details of the accident; and

(c) how many derailment cases have so far occurred since the 20th May, 1961 on Indian Railways?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Yes. On 6-7-1961 at about 8:15 hours while No. 678 Dn. Goods train was running between Ranawao and Porbandar stations on the Jetalsar-Porbandar section of the Western Railway, 16 wagons derailed and capsized and two wagons derailed.

(c) 160, on the Indian Railways since 20th May to 30th June 1961.

Sugar in Punjab

309. **Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:**
Shri P. G. Deb:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether 40 lakh tons of sugar with Punjab Co-operative Sugar Mills was lying unlifted in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the action taken against the allottees?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) No, Sir. Out of 17,326 tons released upto 30th June 1961 from the three Cooperative factories in the Punjab, only 1,572 tons had remained undespatched on that date.

(b) Does not arise.

Power Resources

310. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether 64 schemes regarding power resources in the country have been investigated; and

(b) if so, the details of the same?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Investigations on some of the schemes are in progress. Work on others is expected to start shortly.

(b) Details can be indicated only after the completion of the investigations.

Derailment of Wagons

311. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether 21 wagons were derailed near Mughalsarai in July; and

(b) if so, whether any claims have been paid in this connection?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) Yes. At about 15:45 hours on 4-7-61, while Up Crack Special Goods was on the run between Kudra and Pusauli stations on the Gaya-Mughalsarai Grand Chord Double line section of the Eastern Railway, 21 wagons loaded with coal were derailed.

(b) No.

Looting of Sirathu Post Office

312. **Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:**
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Post Office at Sirathu near Allahabad was looted in May, 1961;

(b) if so, the details of the incident; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

On the night of the 17/18th May, 1961, robbers entered the sub-postmaster's quarters attached to Sirathu Post Office by sealing the compound wall and after beating the sub-postmaster, his wife and the mail runner and the mail runner's nephew, who were sleeping in the premises, and rendering them unconscious, they gained entry into the quarters by breaking open the door. After removing some of the personal belongings of the sub-postmaster, the miscreants gained entry into the post office by breaking open the inter-communicating door between the post-master's quarters and the post office, scattered the records of the post office, damaged the telephone instrument, broke open locked drawers, took away cash amounting to Rs. 19·49 N.P. out of the stamp advance kept in one of the drawers and tore open a V.P. packet for Rs. 3:85 N.P. and threw it outside the post office. The case has been reported to the police and police enquiries are in progress. Immediate arrangements were also made for the medical treatment of the injured persons who were admitted to the Tej Bahadur Sapru Hospital (Allahabad). The injured persons have since been discharged from the hospital after treatment and are now reported to be in normal health.

Water Supply in Delhi

313. **Shri Raghunath Singh:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi will get more water in Jamuna to meet inadequate present water supply for Capital needs;

(b) whether any decision has been arrived at in Srinagar Session of the Northern Zone Council held in July, 1961 in this respect; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes. Delhi will get 325 cusecs of water from the Punjab Government by summer 1964. This was decided in a meeting held on 25-5-61.

(b) and (c). This matter did not come up for consideration at the Srinagar meeting of the Northern Zonal Council.

Road in Ratnagiri

314. **Dr. Samantsinhar:** Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) the total estimates to construct road to Boudha Bihar at Ratnagiri in Orissa;

(b) whether the State Government will share the expenditure and if so, how much; and

(c) how far the construction has progressed and when it is expected to be completed?

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications (Shri Raj Bahadur): (a) to (c). Presumably, the Hon'ble Member is referring to the road from Benipur (on the Cuttack-Salipur-Kuanpal-Balichandrapur-Benipur road) to Ratnagiri which is under construction to provide access to the Buddhist monuments at Ratnagiri. This road project is estimated to cost Rs. 3,09,600 out of which 50 per cent of the cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,54,800, will be met by the Government of India as a grant-in-aid and the balance by the State Government from their allocations from the Central Road Fund. Earth formation of the road has almost been completed. Metalling and construction of cross-drainage works are now in progress. The work is expected to be completed in about a year from now.

Milk Factory in Mysore

315. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Unio Government are giving any financial aid to Mysore for starting a milk factory in Mysore; and

(b) if so, the details of the scheme?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes. For establishing a Milk Scheme in Mysore City.

(b) The Scheme envisages procurement of milk from the surrounding villages, processing it in the Milk plant to be put up in Mysore City and its distribution through a chain of sale depots. Products like cream, butter, ghee will also be made. The capital outlay is estimated at Rs. 8 lakhs.

Family Planning

316. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a meeting of the Central Family Planning Board was recently held at Naini Tal;

(b) if so, whether any programmes for family planning were drawn up in this conference; and

(c) if so, whether any programme for the intensification of search for oral contraceptives was drawn up?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A copy of the recommendations made at the Eleventh Meeting of the Central Family Planning Board is laid on the Table. [Placed in Library. *See* LT-3028/61]. The Board recommended that research in demography, medical and biological fields (which include research on oral contraceptives) should be extended.

Price of Sugar in Orissa

317. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in spite of release of large quantities of sugar to the market sugar is selling at Rs. 1·75 nP per seer in the open market in Orissa; and

(b) if so, what steps Government propose to undertake for making sugar available at reasonable prices to the consumers?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) The State Government has informed that no where in Orissa is sugar sold at Rs. 1·75 per seer.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Railways in Cuttack Malgodam Area

318. Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in the S.E. Railway the Cuttack Malgodam area in Orissa is the second largest income centre next to Shalimar to the Railways;

(b) whether the Railways have done anything to improve this area; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) The earnings from Cuttack Goods shed are not the second largest on the South Eastern Railway.

(b) Yes.

(c) Does not arise in view of the answer to part (b) above.

P. & T. facilities in Urban and Rural Areas of Punjab

319. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programme for extension of posts and telegraphs facilities in urban and rural areas of Punjab during Third Five Year Plan period have been made; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): (a) and (b). *Postal facilities.*—It is proposed to open 894 Post offices in rural and 78 in urban areas in Punjab during the 3rd Five Year Plan period.

Telegraph facilities.—It is proposed to open Telegraph offices at the following places:

1. Jadla.
2. Dhaliara.
3. Chauki Maniar.
4. Chichian.
5. Doda Siba.
6. Molag.
7. Bhota.
8. Lehri Sarail.
9. Vairowal.
10. Panchat.
11. Chabbal.
12. Kokri Kalan.
13. Rania.
14. New Mandi Hissar.
15. Mandi Adampur.
16. Bhai Rupa.
17. Satuali.
18. Kharkhoda.
19. Ramnagar (Krl).
20. Barwala.
21. Pepsu Bhakra coly. PTA
22. Ding Mandi.
23. Butana.
24. Sawya.
25. Jhojhukalan.
26. Losar W|L stn.
27. Talwara.
28. Kauli.
29. Talwandi Sales.
30. Faridabad I|Area.
31. Kanak Mandi Rohtak.
32. Chandi Mandir.

Some more proposals are under examination and will be sanctioned during the Plan period, if financially justified.

Licences for Refreshment

320. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes who applied for licences of refreshment rooms and tea stalls on the Northern Railway during 1961-62 so far; and

(b) how many of them have been granted licences?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) Seven, upto 30-6-1961.

(b) Two.

Import of Foodgrains

321. Shri Daljit Singh: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of foodgrains imported during the period from 1st January, 1961 to 30th June, 1961; and

(b) the details of various agreements under which imported?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) About 1874 thousand metric tons.

(b) These foodgrains were imported against the following agreements:

Commodity	*Exporting country.*	*Agreement*
Wheat .	U.S.A.	(*i*) P. L. 480 of September, 1958
		(*ii*) P. L. 480 of November, 1959.
		(*iii*) P. L. 480 of May, 1960.
		(*iv*) Manganese/Wheat Barter of March, 1959.
	Canada .	Colombo Plan Aid 1960-61
	Australia.	Various contracts of 1960 and 1961.
Rice	Burma .	(*i*) 1960 Contract.
		(*ii*) 1961 Contract.
	U.S.A.	P.L. 480 of May, 1960
	U.A.R. .	Agreement of February, 1961.
Milo .	U.S.A. .	P.L. 480 of September, 1960.

Indo-Czechoslovakia Air Agreement

322. Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:

Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new air agreement has been concluded between India and Czechoslovakia; and

(b) if so, the detail of the same?

The Deputy Minister of Civil Aviation (Shri Mohiuddin): (a) An Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of Czechoslovak Socialist Republic was signed at Prague on September 19, 1960. The said Agreement came into force with effect from 7th June, 1961, as a result of the exchange of Instruments of Ratification/Note of Approval in New Delhi, indicating the approval of the Agreement by each country in accordance with its legal procedures.

(b) Copies of the Agreement have already been supplied to the Parliament Library.

Creamery Factory in Mysore State

323. Shri Agadi:
Shri Sugandhi:
Shri Wodeyar:

Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start a creamery factory in Mysore State for manufacturing skimmed-milk powder etc.;

(b) if so, the location of the factory and whether it is in public, private or co-operative sector;

(c) what would be the Central Government's help for setting up the factory towards grant and loan for implementation of the scheme;

(d) whether the plant is being fabricated in the country or imported from abroad and the details as to capacity and cost of the plant; and

(e) when the factory is likely to start production?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) Yes.

(b) The factory is proposed to be located at Mandya in public sector.

(c) The question of pattern of financial assistance to the State Plan schemes is still under consideration.

(d) Equipment for pasteurisation, cream separation, roller drying of

milk, compressors and some compoments for refrigeration will have to be imported. Other equipment required for making butter and ghee, steam supply, cold storage and quality control will be procured indigenously. The creamery will produce about 200 tons of roller-drived skim milk and about 100 tons of butter and ghee annually. The cost of equipment to be imported is estimated at Rs. 2.50 lakhs and of the indigenous equipment at Rs. 3.0 lakhs.

(e) During 1964-65.

Railway Link for Sukinda Mining Area

324. **Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi:**
Shri Surendranath Dwivedi:

Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Orissa State Government has informed the Central Government to undertake the construction of a Railway Link from the Sukinda Mining area to Paradip port;

(b) whether they have asked for any financial assistance from the Railway Ministry for this project; and

(c) if so, the decision of the Railway Ministry in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No Sir. The proposal of the Government of Orissa is for the construction of a railway line connecting the Sukinda Mining area with the Howrah-Cuttack main line. A survey for this 17 miles long siding from Tomka Mines in Sukinda area to Jhakpura has been sanctioned as a deposit work for the Govt. of Orissa.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Nutrition Division in the Food and Agriculture Ministry

325. **Shri Sarju Pandey:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1787 on the 28th April, 1961 and state the progress since made regarding the proposal to set up a Nutrition Division as a Wing of the Food Department?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): The Nutrition Branch is being gradually organised. Some technical posts have been sanctioned and recruitment is being made. Some ideas are being worked but all this will it is hoped, get under way after the arrival of the Nutrition Adviser whose services the FAO has kindly agreed to make available.

Polyphase Meters

326. **Shri Maniyangadan:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government has applied for the release of foreign exchange for the import of polyphase meters;

(b) if so, when the application was made;

(c) whether foreign exchange has been released; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) Yes.

(b) The application was made by the Kerala State Electricity Board in October, 1960.

(c) Yes.

(d) Does not arise.

Price of Rice in Kerala

327. **Shri Maniyangadan:** Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the rise in the price of rice in certain parts of Kerala after the recent floods there; and

(b) what steps have been taken to bring down the price?

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): (a) and (b). There was some rise in the price of rice in certain parts of Kerala after the floods. This was generally due to the restricted flow of rice caused by the disruption of the transport system and the suspension of hulling operation by the local mills.

As a measure of relief, the Government of Kerala increased the rice ration from two edangazhies to three edangazhies per card per week during July and August, 1961. For meeting this additional requirement, the Government of India allotted an additional quota of 20,000 tons rice to the State. Necessary steps have also been taken to move sufficient quantities of rice into the State both on trade account and on Central Government account.

Death of Railway Passengers near Belapur

328. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain passengers were killed and injured near Belapur on Dhond-Manmad section of the Central Railway in June; and

(b) if so, the details of the accident?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): (a) and (b). At about 4.30 hours on 16-6-1961 a light engine ran past the danger signal at Belapur station and entered the sand hump siding, as a result of which it got derailed. A Khalasi of the Signal and Tele-Communication Department who was sleeping near the track was crushed to death. 5 other Khalasis and a Signal Maintainer who were also sleeping at a little distance away received slight injuries. No passengers were involved in this incident.

Train Accident

329. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Maharajkumar Vijaya Ananda:

Will the Minister of Railways be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was an accident near Karlimati and Bagalkot station on the Gandak-Telgi section in June, 1961; and

(b) if so, the details of the accident?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) and (b). Yes. At about 1·29 hours on 17-6-1961 while No. 233 Up Bijapur-Gadag Passenger train was on the run between Karlimati and Bagalkot stations, the engine and tender capsized and four bogies derailed at mile 65/12-11 due to a breach in the track which developed on account of sudden and intensive rains in the area. The engine crew and three passengers sustained minor injuries, which were immediately attended to.

किराये में अन्तर

३३०. **श्री अनिरुद्ध सिंह :** क्या रेलवे मंत्री यह तुताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे प्राशसन का ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर दिलाया गाया है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के दरभंगा स्टेशन से कमतौल स्टेशन तक के प्रथम श्रेणी के तिकटों पर फासला और किराया कमतौल से दरभंगा तक के टिकटों पर छपे फासले तथा किराये से भिन्न है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) १ अप्रैल से ३० जून, १९६१ तक की अवधि में दरभंगा से कमतौर और कमतौल से दरभंगा तक के लिये प्रथम श्रेणी के कुल कितने टिकट जारी किये गये और उनसे किराये की कितनी राशि वसूल की गई ?

रेलवे उप मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां): (क) और (ख). १-४-६१ से भारतीय रेलों के वाणिज्य विभाग में नाप-तौल की मीटरिक प्रणाली लागू होने के फलस्वरूप दरभंगा और कमतौल स्टेशनों के बीच की दूरी १५ मील की जगह २४ किलोमीटर और पहले दर्जे का किराया एक रुपया सात आने (१.४४ नये पैसे) की जगह १ रुपया ४५ नये पैसे कर दिया गया है। दरभंगा स्टेशन से जो टिकट जारी किये जाते हैं वे नये स्टाक से दिये जाते हैं जो वहां अभी हाल में रखा गया है और उन पर दूरी २४ किलोमीटर और किराया १ रुपया ४५ नये पैसे छपा हुआ है। लेकिन कमतौल से जो टिकट जारी किये जाते हैं, उन पर दूरी १५ मील और किराया एक रुपया सात आने लिखा हुआ है क्यों कि वहां टिकटों का पुराना स्टाक अभी खत्म नहीं हुआ है। लेकिन यात्रियों से सही अर्थात १ रुपया ४५ नये पैसे किराया वसूल किया जाता है और टिकटों पर जो दूरी और किराया छपा हुआ है, उसे काटकर ठीक करना पड़ता है ।

(ग) १ अप्रैल, १९६१ से ३० जून १९६१ तक दरभंगा से कमतौल तक पहले दर्जे के कुल ५४ टिकट और कमतौल से दरभंगा तक कुल १०८ टिकट जारी किये गये और उनसे क्रमश: ७८.३० नये पैसे और १५७.३४ नये पैसे की आमदनी हुई।

राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग

३३१. श्री जांगड़े : क्या **परिवहन तथा संचार** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या छत्तीसगढ़ को भोपाल से मिलाने के लिये एक राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग का निर्माण करने के हेतु कोई प्रस्ताव है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

परिवहन तथा संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर): (क) और (ख). इस समय छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र से जो हो कर राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या ६ (कलकत्ता-नागपुर-बम्बई रोड) और राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या ४३ (रायपुर-विजयनगरम रोड) नामक दो राजमार्ग गुजरते हैं ।

हाल ही में जबलपुर-भोपाल-वियौरा रोड को राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या १२ घोषित किया गया है ।

इन राजमार्गों के अतिरिक्त छत्तीसगढ़ क्षेत्र को भोपाल से मिलाने के लिये इस समय कोई अन्य प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

उक्त राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या १२ को उपलब्ध धन राशि से उपेक्षित स्तर तक विकसित करने के लिये कार्यवाही की जा रही है । इस राजमार्ग में सड़क कहीं कहीं छुटी हुई है, इन छूटे हुए टुकड़ों को कुल लम्बाई लगभग ६० मील है ।

Indian Agricultural Research Institute

332. Shri Tangamani: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 764 on the 16th August, 1960 and state:

(a) whether the arrears of house rent allowance have been paid to the employees of the Indian Agricultural research Institute; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) It was found that House Rent allowance was admissible to only one of the cases reported to be under srutiny earlier. Steps have been taken to pay the arrears due in that case.

(b) The claim being very many years old, necessary papers like muster rolls and contingency registers had to be traced and scrutinised.

सोने की व्यवस्था वाले डिब्बे

३३३. **श्री अमर सिंह डामर** : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम रेलवे की किन-किन गाड़ियों में तीसरी श्रेणी के सोने की व्यवस्था वाले डिब्बों में गद्दे लगे हुए हैं; और

(ख) गद्देदार सीटों के प्रयोग के हकदार बनने के हेतु यात्रियों द्वारा कितने मील की यात्रा निर्धारित की गई है तथा साथ ही उक्त गद्देदार सीटों के लिए कितना अतिरिक्त भाड़ा प्रति टिकट लिया जाता है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) नं० २३ डाउन /२४ अप बम्बई सेंट्रल दिल्ली जनता एक्सप्रेस और राजकोट और अहमदाबाद के बीच ३५ अप/९९ अप/ ८७ अप और ८८ डाउन/ १०० डाउन/ ३६ डाउन गाड़ियों में ।

(ख) दूरी का कोई प्रतिबन्ध नहीं लगाया गया है । तीसरे दर्जे के बुनियादी किराये के अलावा एक रात या उसके किसी भाग के लिये प्रति यात्री प्रति शायिका ३ रुपये अधिप्रभार लिया जाता है ।

रेलवे पदाधिकारियों की एक स्थान पर रहने की अवधि

३३४. **श्री अमर सिंह डामर** : क्या **रेलवे** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे बोर्ड ने ऐसा कोई नियम बनाया है जिसके अन्तर्गत तीन साल से अधिक समय तक कोई अधिकारी एक स्थान पर नहीं रह सकता ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त नियम ऐसे कर्मचारियों पर भी लागू होगा जो गज़ेटेड नहीं हैं ; और

(ग) क्या उक्त नियम रेलवे स्कूल के अध्यापकों पर भी लागू किया गया है ?

रेलवे उपमंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता । लेकिन जो अराजपत्रित कर्मचारी जनता के सम्पर्क में उनके सम्बन्ध में स्थायी आदेश यह है कि तीन वर्ष के बाद उन्हें दूसरी जगह बदल दिया जाय ।

जहां तक अध्यापकों और दूसरे अराजपत्रित कमचारियों का सम्बन्ध है, उन्हें आवश्यकतानुसार दूसरी जगह बदल जा सकता है ।

भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद्

३३५. **श्री क० भे० मालवीय** : क्या **खाद्य तथा कृषि** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् के जनवरी से जुलाई, १९६१ तक कितने प्रकाशन निकाले हैं ;

(ख) क्या ये प्रकाशन किसानों के लाभ के लिए निकाले गये हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या ये सब प्रकाशन अंग्रेजी में निकाले गये हैं अथवा इन में से कुछ हिन्दी में भी निकाले गये हैं ; और

(घ) यदि कुछ प्रकाशन हिन्दी में निकाले गये हैं , तो उनके नाम क्या हैं ?

कृषि मंत्री (डा० पं० शा० देशमुख): (क) भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद् ने जनवरी से जुलाई १९६१ तक की अवधि में २३ प्रकाशन जारी किये ।

(ख) परिषद् के प्रकाशनों का अधिकतर सम्बन्ध कृषि और अन्य विज्ञानों के क्षेत्र में अनुसंधान के परिणामों और उपयोगी जानकारी से होता है । दो प्रकार के प्रकाशन जारी किये

जाते हैं । पहली प्रकार का सम्बन्ध अनुसन्धान कार्यकर्ताओं और सहकारी विभागों इत्यादि के लिए अनुसन्धान प्रकाशनों से हैं जबकि दूसरी प्रकार के प्रकाशनों का सम्बन्ध मुख्य रूप से किसानों के लाभ के लिये है ।

(ग) उपयुक्त प्रकाशन हिन्दी में भी निकाले जाते है ।

(घ) (१) भारत में पुष्प वृक्ष

(२) घी बनाने की परत विभाजन विधि

(३) प्राचीन भारत में खेती
(४) भारत में डेरी उद्योग (प्रेस में)
(५) पशुजात सम्पति (प्रेस में)
(६) जैविक खादें (प्रेस में)
(७) मुर्गियों का अहार (प्रेस में)
(८) हरी खाद का उपयोग (प्रेस में)

Train Derailment

336. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of **Railways** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there was serious derailment at Rani station, Western Railway on the 28th June, 1961; and

(b) if so, the details of the loss and other damage to the railway property?

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri S. V. Ramaswamy): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Minor Irrigation Works

337. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of **Food and Agriculture** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Minor Irrigation Works are to bring over 10 million acres of additional land under cultivation in the Third Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken by Government in first year of the Third Five Year Plan?

The Deputy Minister of Agriculture (Shri M. V. Krishnappa): (a) The target of additional acreage for minor irrigation in the Third Plan is 12·8 million acres (gross).

(b) Efforts are being made not only to further accelerate the Minor Irrigation programme but also to strengthen it on the technical as well as organisational side.

Government Servants' Residential Colonies, New Delhi

339. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Health** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that side-lanes and bye-lanes in many Government servants' residential colonies *viz.*, Sarojini Nagar, Netaji Nagar, Nauroji Nagar, Luxmibai Nagar and Kidwai Nagar, New Delhi are in an utterly dilapidated condition; and

(b) if so, when were these roads repaired last and by which time repairs are proposed to be undertaken and completed?

The Minister of Health (Shri Karmarkar): (a) The New Delhi Municipal Committee have reported that the condition is not so bad.

(b) The roads in these Government Servants' residential colonies were taken over by the New Delhi Municipal Committee from the Central Public Works Department only last year. Periodical repairs and filling up of pot holes and roads cut are attended to as and when needed.

Breaches in D.V.C. Canal System

341. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Damodar Valley Corporation Canal system is disrupted as a result of breaches at Durgapur;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures taken?

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): (a) to (c).

ere was no breach in the Damador lley Corporation irrigation canal Durgapur. However, a portion of e Wing wall of the Left Bank Main nal collapsed on 14th July, 1961 at ainage 770 resulting in the disruption supply of irrigation water to areas ver down for about a week. Re-edial measures were taken im-ediately and supply was restored om 23rd July, 1961.

Soil Conservation

342. Shri M. B. Thakore: Will the nister of **Food and Agriculture** be eased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 500 llion acres of land need to be cover- by conservation measures and out those 200 million acres of land ll for early attention;

(b) if so, the steps taken in this rection; and

(c) whether the targets fixed for rst and Second Five Year Plans ere fully achieved and if not, the asons therefor?

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. Deshmukh): (a) Yes.

(b) Provision for tackling the pro-em of soil conservation in all its pects, has been made in the itional developmental plans. At-ntion is invited to (i) Chapter XII (pages 297 to 305) of the First ve Year Plan; (ii) Chapter XV ages 306 to 312) of the 2nd Five ear Plan and (iii) Chapter VIII ages 174 to 176) of the draft out-ne of the Third Five Year Plan, hich contain an appraisal of the tent of the problem, the phased ogramme of work and targets anned for and the estimated achieve-ents during the first and second an periods.

million acres of agricultural land and one million acres of areas needing afforestation and pasture development. Against this about 2·5 million acres of agricultural land were protected with contour bunding and terracing and about 0·5 million acres by afforestation and pacture development measures.

While the targets for agricultural land have been exceeded, there is a short fall in respect of other lands requiring afforestation and pasture development. The principle difficulties in the way of expanding the soil conservation programme have been lack of proper organisation for soil conservation in most of the States; absence of proper legislative enactment enabling government to undertake necessary measures where the people themselves were not willing to do so and paucity of trained personnel. In all these matters, the Central Government have been repeatedly requesting the State Governments to make up the deficiencies, and providing technical advice, guidance and financial assistance.

Development of Beaches and Areas around Monuments

343. Shri D. C. Sharma: Will the Minister of **Transport and Communications** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal to develop the country's beaches as well as a suggestion to beautify the areas around the monuments was discussed recently at Chandigarh at a meeting of the Tourist Development Council;

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard;

(c) whether any scheme has been drawn up in this respect;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to implement

on the 4th and 5th August, 1961, the Tourist Development Council considered the need for obtaining expert advice regarding landscape designing of tourist spots and development of beaches. It was agreed that experts in landscape designing could be had in India and need not be obtained from other countries. The Council recommended that the services of a foreign expert may be obtained for tendering advice to the State Governments in the preparation of schemes for the integrated development of a few selected beaches and places of tourist interest. The recommendation was made by the Council as late as 5th August, 1961, and it has not yet been examined by Government.

The draft of the Plan for tourism for the Third Plan period contains the following schemes for the beautification of areas around monuments and provision of facilities for tourists at the beaches:—

Part I: (to be financed entirely by the Central Government).

	Rs. in lakhs.
Delhi:	
(i) Development of area around Suraj Kund as picnic spot (Picnic sites, lawns, canals, electrification etc.).	4·00
(ii) Flood lighting of Qutab, Humayun Tomb, Red Fort, Hauz Khas.	3·00
Kerala:	
Restaurant at Kovalam beach near Trivandrum.	1·00
Madhaya Pradesh:	
Beautification of the area around the temples at Khajuraho.	2·50
Madras:	
(i) Electrification of the temple at Tanjore.	0:20
(ii) Electrification of the beach and provision of umbrellas at Mahabalipuram.	0·50
Orissa:	
(i) Gardens around Raj Rani and Mukhteshwari temples at Bhubaneswar.	1·00
(ii) Cloak room facilities at the beach at Konarak.	0·50
(iii) Garden around Konarak temple.	2·00
(iv) Cloak room facilities at the beach at Puri.	0·50
Rajasthan:	
Development of Saheliyon-ki-Bari (Udaipur).	1·00

Part II: (to be financed jointly by the Central and the State Governments in equal proportions).

Madras:	
Holiday huts on the beach between Madras and Mahabalipuram.	3·74
Maharashtra:	
(i) Provision of showers and baths at the Juhu beach in Bombay.	5·00
(ii) Laying of a garden at Ajanta.	0·40
	(as part of spil over schemes).

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO U.S.Q. NO. 1633

The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi): In reply to part (a) of Unstarred Question No. 1633 by Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi on 14th March 1961, I had stated that for convenience of work the Medical College Building Division, which is a Division under the Northern Circle of the Roads and Buildings Wing of the Public Works Department, has

been located at Hirakud, the headquarters of the Circle and for the same reason, the Northern Irrigation Division, which is a Division under the Hirakud Dam Circle, has been located at Burla, the headquarters of the Circle.

On receipt of subsequent information from the Government of Orissa it is found that the Medical College Building Division has been located at Hirakud due to want of accommodation at Burla. The Northern Irrigation Division was shifted from Hirakud to Burla on 26th April, 1960. The Medical College Building Division, which was created in May, 1960, was proposed to be located at Burla but as there was no accommodation available there, the Division was located at Hirakud.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO U.S.Q. NO. 3076

The Deputy Minister of Railways (Shri Shahnawaz Khan): The answer to part (a) of Unstarred Question No. 3076 for 12-4-1961 may be read as follows:

47. This figure does not include Nepalese, Goans and Pakistanis who have migrated with the intention of permanently settling down in India.

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12 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION MAKING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE INDIAN TELEGRAPH RULES, 1951

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER INDIAN TELEGRAPH ACT, 1885

The Minister of Transport and Communications (Dr. P. Subbarayan): I beg (i) to re-lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 3067, dated the 24th December, 1960 making certain amendment to the Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. (*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2853/61.)

(ii) to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Rules under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885:—

(a) The Indian Telegraph (Third Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. S.O. 1018, dated the 6th May, 1961.

(b) The Indian Telegraph (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. S.O. 1067, dated the 13th May, 1961.

(c) The Indian Telegraph (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 701, dated the 20th May, 1961.

(d) The Indian Telegraph (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 825, dated the 24th June, 1961.

(e) The Indian Telegraph (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 856, dated the 1st July, 1961. (*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3018/61.)

ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH FOR 1958-59

The Minister of Agriculture (Dr. P. S. Deshmukh): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Annual Report of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for the year 1958-59. (*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3019/61.)

SHIPPING DEVELOPMENT FUND (LOANS) RULES, 1961

NOTIFICATION MAKING AMENDMENTS TO PUNJAB MOTOR VEHICLES RULES, 1940 AS APPLIED TO HIMACHAL PRADESH

CORRIGENDUM TO NOTIFICATION UNDER MOTOR VEHICLES ACT, 1939

The Minister of State in the Ministry of Transport and Communications

(Shri Raj Bahadur): I beg:

(i) to re-lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications:—

(a) The Shipping Development Fund (Loans) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 494, dated the 8th April, 1961, under sub-section (3) of Section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. (*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2924/61.)

(b) Notification No. T.102-41/57 published in Himachal Pradesh Gazette, dated the 8th April, 1961 making certain amendment to the Punjab Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, as applied to Himachal Pradesh, under sub-section (3) of Section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. (*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-2933/61).

(ii) to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 making certain amendments to the Punjab Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940 as applied to Himachal Pradesh:

(a) Notification No. H(T)14-427/59, dated the 3rd December, 1960.

(b) Notification No. T.26-53/57, dated the 3rd December, 1960.

(c) Notification No. T.102-41/56-II, dated the 27th April, 1961. (*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3020/61).

(iii) to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 1015, dated the 6th May, 1961 containing corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 44, dated the 7th January, 1961, under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. (*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3021/61.]

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION RE: AWARD ON DISPUTE CONCERNING EXPLOITATION OF SAMBHAR LAKE RESOURCES

Shri Raj Bahadur: On behalf of Shri Manubhai Shah, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Government Resolution No. 20(3)/57-Salt, to be published in the Gazette, dated the 12th August, 1961 regarding the award on the dispute concerning the amount of compensation to be paid by the Government of India to the Government of Rajasthan for exploitation of Sambhar Lake resources and the former's decision thereon. (*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3022/61.)

NOTIFICATION UNDER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE (DEVELOPMENT AND WAREHOUSING CORPORATION ACT, 1956

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): On behalf of Shri S. K. Dey, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 799, dated the 17th June, 1961 issued under the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporation Act, 1956. (*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3023/61.)

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955

The Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture (Shri A. M. Thomas): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(i) The Sugar (Movement Control) Amendment Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 684, dated the 16th May, 1961, as corrected by Notification No. G.S.R. 749, dated the 3rd June, 1961.

(ii) Notification No. G.S.R. 780, dated the 10th June, 1961 rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 354, dated the 18th March, 1960.

(iii) The Sugar (Movement Control) (Third Amendment)

Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 781, dated the 10th June, 1961. (*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3024/61.)

12·02 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

SIXTY-FOURTH REPORT

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs (Shri Satya Narayan Sinha): I beg to move:

"That this House agrees with the Sixty-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 7th August, 1961."

Mr. Speaker: The question is:

"That this House agrees with the Sixty-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 7th August, 1961."

The motion was adopted.

12·03 hrs.

MOTION RE: REPORT OF COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva): I beg to move:

"That this House takes note of the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1959-60, laid on the Table of the House on the 24th April, 1961."

This is the Ninth Annual Report as prepared by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It is time for stock taking, since nine reports have been presented, as to the achievements that we have made in the field of welfare of the under-privileged and also to take stock of the shortcomings that we still suffer from.

Sir, it was at your suggestion last time, when the report was discussed, that an informal meeting was held. We are grateful to you for that suggestion, and I am also grateful to the hon. Members who met us informally and put their points of view as far as the implementation of the schemes that are laid down in the report is concerned. Two informal meetings were held. Some of the points that were raised by the hon. Members were very practical suggestions, and we have conveyed these suggestions, and our directions, both to the State Governments as well as to the Union Territories. You, Sir, had suggested the informal meeting so that the debate, instead of being rambling in nature, could be focussed and concentrated on the main essentials. And today, I hope, the debate will be conducted in that spirit, and the essentials of the schemes and the manner in which they will have to be implemented will be brought out clearly as hon. Members, one by one, lay their suggestions before the House.

When we discuss this report the main thing to remember is that in the actual execution all the welfare schemes have to be implemented at the State level. Therefore, the State Governments have to pay as much attention as Members do here and as much as we in the Centre do in order to implement the schemes in their own respective States.

Some States have undertaken to discuss this report as far as it concerns them. We should suggest that more States should discuss this report, that part of the report that concerns each respective State, in the State Assemblies and the State Upper Houses, for the simple reason that if the implementation has to be done there, the focussing and concentration on these matters has also to be done in the State Legislatures. We can only guide them and give directions from the Centre.

[Shrimati Alva]

The main object of the provisions as laid down in the Constitution is to safeguard and to ensure the welfare of certain classes of the people, namely the under-privileged classes known as the Scheduled Classes and Scheduled Tribes and the de-notified Tribes. But it is not that this is the only scheme and that the special allotments are the only allotments for the welfare of this section of the people. The whole Plan, by and large, builds up the entire nation; and, therefore, two-thirds or even more of the general Five Year Plan also goes to benefit the socio-economic conditions of the under-privileged section of the people.

As I have already said, those who suffer from social disabilities, and especially those who live in isolation from what we term as the progressive way of life, have to be approached, and we have to work for them in a far greater measure than we have done in the past. If our schemes are to be implemented within the target of time that we have laid before us, then we should take stock of the affairs in the world of this under-privileged section. The Central Government provides financial assistance to a limited extent and gives guidance. Nevertheless, with all that we have been doing and attempting to do from year to year during the period of these nine reports, there still remains a lot of work to be done. And, therefore, there is the criticism that is laid at our doors, rightly or wrongly, and we shall face this challenge of the criticism.

It is said that the provision made for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes is inadequate, considering the size of the population of this particular section. But I may remind the House once again that whatever provision is especially allocated for the welfare of these sections of people is only supplemental, and the general developmental schemes cover the whole plan.

Of course, after nine years our attention is directed more and more towards that section within this section of the under-privileged people who have suffered most, namely, the scavengers, the sweepers, the tanners and those doing work which is degrading to a human being. Whatever we may say about any section of the people, it remains true that a greater part of the population of the country has to make up the leeway.

It is true that there are sections and sections of people. But still in the Third Five Year Plan as it is envisaged—it was given to us only yesterday, it is a bulky volume, nevertheless a very precious volume—we have met the challenges facing the nation, and we want to build up the nation. And within the programme, the people known as the under-privileged people must find their rightful place.

The grants and aid for the scheduled castes have been given during the past Plans for publicity, propaganda and for the removal of untouchability. If untouchability could be removed by legislation, then we have a law by which untouchability stands abolished. But laws by themselves can never bring about that type of reform in the lives of human beings or in their welfare: the laws have to be backed by public opinion.

In respect of the scheduled tribes assistance has been given in the past for activities including education, economic uplift, health, housing and so on. As I have said in the past in this House, it is prosperity that is the greatest leveller. Unless you build those sections of the people at a higher socio-economic level than they are now, it is very difficult to eradicate both untouchability or to line them up with us who call ourselves progressive.

In the First Plan, the allotment was very small. It has gradually increased from Five year plan to Five year plan. In the First plan, Rs. 20 crores were allocated for the State sector and Rs. 19 crores for the Central sector. In the Second plan, it was Rs. 59 crores

in the State sector and Rs. 32 crores in the Central sector. Now, we have come to the Third Plan which must be focussed today. In the Third Plan, the allocation is Rs. 78.90 crores in the State sector and Rs. 27 crores in the Central sector which brings the total to the figure of Rs. 105.90 crores. Although in the Central sector, the financial allocation is Rs. 27 crores, the physical programme is put down to the sum of Rs. 35 crores. Therefore, the total, as I said would be Rs. 113·90 crores. Though the financial allocation is much less than the physical programme, we hope to fulfil the physical programme during the five year plan period.

During the period of the Second Plan, there was no principle laid down as to which scheme should be included in the Central sector. We were trying different ways. With the valuable suggestions coming not only from the States but also from those who are actually individually working in this field—a very difficult field—and also hon. Members here at the Centre who guide us from time to time, we were able to sort out things and in the Third Plan it has been decided that it will be proper if in the Central sector only specific schemes should be included and that it is necessary to ensure a uniform pace of development all over the country. Therefore, the sum of Rs. 27 crores which is the financial target is proposed to be increased to Rs. 35 crores which would be the physical programme and, therefore, the physical target that we should achieve before the Third Plan runs out its course. The physical programme for the Scheduled Castes is Rs. 21 crores and 75·60 lakhs and the financial allocation is Rs. 16 crores and 15 lakhs. This is for the Scheduled Castes in the Third Plan. For the Scheduled Tribes, it is Rs. 825 lakhs and the financial allocation is Rs. 7 crores. You will see that the physical programme outreaches the financial allocation made. We hope that momentum will gather and we shall step up the financial allocation to reach the physical programme that we envisage. That, of course, will depend not only on the personnel; it will depend upon our enthusiasm, upon the manner in which we are able to create enthusiasm outside amongst the people. It depends also on the manner in which we are able to improve and focus attention at every level from the village right up to the capital. In the Third Plan, the total provision as approved by the National Development Council at the last meeting was Rs. 78·90 crores. As I have already said, the break-up would be Rs. 38 crores and 14·58 lakhs for Scheduled Tribes, Rs. 31 crores and 89·36 lakhs for Scheduled Castes and Rs. 8 crores and 52·14 lakhs for development and other schemes.

Besides this programme that we lay down and the targets that we repeat here as laid down in the Five Year Plan, as laid down in the Budget and as laid down from time to time by the various conferences, we have to take note of the fact that the States are constantly in touch with the Centre. At the last two conferences of the Ministers who are attending to welfare programmes and welfare work in the States with the Home Minister here in Delhi, it was recommended that the allocation should be substantially increased in the Third Plan. So, the consensus of opinion or rather, may I say, the unanimous opinion was that the State and the Central allocation should be increased. All of us are aware how much time and energy and concentration the late Home Minister Shri G. B. Pant gave to this good work in the country. He was on the point of impatience every time when the work was not implemented in any corner of the country. Those who had known his mind would be convinced that he had given his heart and soul to this work of ameliorating the condition of the under-privileged section of the people. That work is now on the shoulders of our present Home Minister who is conducting himself with the same zeal and the same impatience. The task which was left undone by the late Home Minister is carried on by the present Home Minister with the

[Shrimati Alva]

Planning Commission. And yet, decision has not been taken whether the allocation should be increased. We do hope that the allocation will be increased. Nevertheless, that should not deter us from going ahead with our programme.

Then, I come to the other controversial subject, namely, Tribal development blocks. At the last discussion that we had in this House, the Tribal development blocks that were then known as special multi-purpose blocks came in for criticism. It is true that some of the blocks were not run well and some of the blocks had invited criticism because of certain lacunae and lapses. In the Second plan, 43 blocks that were opened faced criticism. For the examination of these blocks as criticisms came in, we appointed the Elwin Committee. This Committee went into the working of the Tribal blocks and made certain recommendations and a decision was taken that Tribal development blocks should be granted in certain regions of the country, namely in areas with 66 and 2/3rds or more of tribal population, with about 200 square miles and roughly 25,000 of total population—would have one block. Besides that, it was decided that the blocks will be constituted irrespective of their location in or outside the Scheduled areas wherever they can be demarcated as rational permanent administrative units. There has been an overall change in approach so that the Tribal Development blocks from now should work well in the Third Plan. Because, in the Third Five Year Plan, the number of blocks have to be augmented to the figure of roughly 300 blocks. Roughly 300 blocks must come into being by the time the Third Plan runs out.

How is this going to be done? It has to be done state-wise. If hon. Members want me to give them details, I would not mind giving details. They would be: Andhra 15, Assam 37, Bihar 48, Gujarat 39, Kerala 1, Madhya Pradesh 56, Maharashtra 16, Orissa 57, Punjab 2, Rajasthan 11, Himachal Pradesh 2, Manipur 7, Tripura 3. The total comes to 294. Six more blocks remain to be allotted. The phasing of these new blocks that would be coming in such large numbers would be very important. The phasing of the Tribal blocks would be 10 per cent., 10 per cent., 25 per cent. and 35 per cent. in the first, second, third, fourth and fifth year. In the fourth and fifth years, it will be 35 per cent., but what would be important to note is how many blocks would come into existence in the current year. In the current year, namely 1961-62, 30 blocks would be opened or should be opened, if we can keep up to our Plan and our target.

Then, I come to another matter which has been focussed in this House and in the other House many a time, and which has been receiving attention from the highest to the lowest quarter, namely the condition of the scavenging class. It is heartening to note that society is at last awakening itself to the existence of this poor human being or this poor individual who was completely forgotten down the centuries, whether we talked of Scheduled Castes or others; even among the Scheduled Castes, the scavenger was forgotten. Now that he has become an entity in society, he must be given an individuality, and we have to work for the scavenger class.

The Centre is willing to give 50 per cent. of assistance, but there has to be some kind of motivation created at the State level, in the local boards and in the municipalities. There are enough funds, but the funds are not taken or lifted from the Centre and the States, because there is not sufficient awakening in the sense of a realisation to help these people to get out of this most degrading practice that has been known in India at least for centuries past. In this matter also, it was the Malkani Committee that went into the condition of the scavenging class and produced a report with, I think, about 272 or 274 recommendations. This

report is under examination. The recommendations are too many, but the number of recommendations should not frighten us. Whatever is practical and whatever could be implemented immediately must be taken in hand. But the Centre can do very little except perhaps in its own Union Territories, when it might be able to guide and direct and perhaps even coerce people into using the proper means for removing the night soil load, so that the human being need not revel, as I said, in the filthy occupation that he has.

The Estimates Committee also, we are happy to note, focussed attention on this and suggested that the Central Co-ordinating Committee of representatives of the various Ministries concerned should work on this project, so that scavenging could take a new look in the country. The time has come when scavenging has to take a new look in the country, and it is how we look upon this scavenging work that will improve the lot of the scavenger. When you go abroad and when you visit the most advanced countries of the world, you find that scavenging has become a respectable occupation. Why should it not be so in India also which is developing so fast and where we are also looking up? Therefore, no stigma should be attached to scavenging. Though it is an ancestral work that has been carried on from generation to generation, nevertheless, we must make an attempt and see that this contract system which has been going on in scavenging in the country from father to son or from one family to another or from one generation to another should be broken now; and this barrier can be broken now only with an enlightened approach. The money is there. The Estimates Committee's report is with us, and according to the suggestion made by the Estimates Committee, we have appointed a committee with the Special Secretary in the Home Ministry as its chairman.

Then, we come to the most controversial subject, namely the reservation in services. It is true that we have given reservation to the extent of 12½ per cent of vacancies in the services of the Government of India filled up on the basis of an all-India competitive recruitment, and 16-2/3 per cent of vacancies for recruitment otherwise than by open competition. 5 per cent. are to be taken in from among Scheduled Tribes by competition and otherwise. The main fact remains that enough numbers are not forthcoming, which makes sometimes you and sometimes me to question as to why enough numbers are not forthcoming. Nevertheless, these percentages should not matter any more, provided we get the right type of human material ripe and ready to undertake the services that we have reserved for them.

The Centre has also been sending suggestions and instructions to the States as to how they should recruit personnel from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in their services. Where recruitment is made on a regional basis, the percentage of reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is to be in proportion to their population in the region, but 5 per cent. minimum is reserved for the Scheduled Tribes.

The Scheduled Castes have been doing better and better every year, but the Scheduled Tribes have to make up a very long leeway. We hope that with the better facilities of education and with better facilities for the growing of the socio-economic base of their life, they should also catch up and if not raise the percentage, at least fill the percentage that has been reserved for them.

A lot of relaxation has been made on different fronts for these two sections of the people, namely the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Special measures have been taken by which the age-limit is relaxed by 5 years in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. As far as the fees payable for the competitive examinations are concerned, they have been reduced to

[Shrimati Alva]

one-fourth of the fees prescribed, so that it would be easy for them to appear for the selection examinations or competitive examinations. The standard of suitability has also been lowered. Nevertheless, the entrant should not run away with the idea that because he falls within a particular category or class he could always work at that lowered standard of suitability or lowered efficiency. That would be very wrong. I think that every individual, at whatever level he may come, should make up his mind to say that he could stand with the rest of his colleagues and fight for promotion or for entry into any examination, with his own courage and ability and efficiency.

The experience up till now has proved that there are not enough candidates forthcoming. It would be interesting if I just read out the Table regarding Central Government employment as it stands on 1st January, 1960. It runs thus:

	Total number of employees	Scheduled Castes	Scheduled Tribes
Class I	11,378	127	23
Class II	22,213	532	162
Class III	8,69,02,221	62,215	8,168
Class IV (excluding sweepers)	9,24,00,336	15,09,251	27,227

The figures of employment have been steadily rising, and rising in every category of employment under the Government of India. What we still want, and what we still hope for is that the figures will rise in class I and class II faster than they have done in the past.

As far as reservation and promotion go, the position is that the reservation orders apply only to direct recruitment and not to promotion posts except where promotion is made on the basis of departmental and competitive examinations which are limited to departmental candidates. Therefore, the question of reservation for promotion is still under consideration, as to whether we have to take again the limited suitability for promotion also. In the meanwhile, the Government Departments have been instructed that sympathy be shown in the matter of promotion to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In the meantime, the Supreme Court also has ruled that there is no bar to the Central Government making reservation in posts filled by promotion. All these facts are before us, and so, from here onwards, we proceed to consider as to how to satisfy the quota for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the matter of recruitment at various levels and in various categories of Government employment. Whether Government's policy is to be revised as far as promotion posts are concerned is, as I said, still under consideration and very soon a decision will be taken.

When we talk of recruits, naturally we must go back to the examinations and to the coaching classes and the general education of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes boys and girls. As regards pre-examination coaching, the House is well aware that in Allahabad there has been a coaching class going on with cent per cent backing from the Centre. Assistance is given to every student, and all-India competitive examinations are held by the UPSC. So far only two courses have been completed; the third commenced in October 1960; 41 students have been admitted. Very often, the number of those who seek admission is higher than the number who actually get into the coaching class. That may be because of the personal difficulties in the way of some of the students who are not able even to leave their homes and go in for the coaching class. As I said, there are 41 in the third course which commenced in 1960.

In the meanwhile, it is heartening to know that one of the trainees in the

first course succeeded in the competitive examination held by the UPSC and was appointed to the IPS. Out of the trainees in the second course, five were called for interview in the IAS examination and nine in the Central Service examination. Even though the number is small, it is going up from year to year. Nevertheless, you and I should not be happy or complacent at this number which is growing slowly. It must grow, and grow to such an extent that they no longer need even the reservation of seats. But we will have to work hard and wait for some future date—may it not be far!—for this to be fulfilled. Actual experience shows that the number of students who actually attend the course is much smaller than expected. We are now very seriously trying to see that at least one coaching centre is opened in the south. This matter is under consideration. We are requesting the universities to undertake it. But it depends upon the universities; some universities are not for opening these classes, some are considering the matter and some have rejected the proposal outright. Therefore, we have to go on with our persuasive attitude till we see that certain classes are opened in certain centres in India to help these people.

As I said, the most important problem in connection with the welfare of these people is that of education. It is only when a community is educated that it can stand on its own legs alone. It is the socio-economic strength that gives you pride and enables you to stand upright. Education is the basis on which socio-economic strenght grows. The Government of India's scheme for post-matric scholarship was designed towards this end. The number of scholarships was only 114 in 1954. It has gone up in 1959-60 to 38,657. In 1960-61, the Government of India spent Rs. 2,69,00,000 over the scheme. From this you can see how the Government of India have gone out of their way to help in the programme of imparting education to the children of these people.

During the Third Five Year Plan, the number of scholarships is bound to grow progressively. Perhaps it will not be possible for Government to grant scholarships in the unrestricted way they have done so far. Already, some hon. Members are agitated on this point and say that the means test may not be applied. If the number of students grows up to that huge number, then certainly some kind of test has to be introduced. Of all the tests, the means test would be the most harmless because it will be based on the economic condition of the guardian or the parents. Therefore, the means test has to be rationally viewed and our approach to it should be very calm and academic. If you do not agree with it, you should be able to show us which is the other way. We are prepared to receive alternate suggestions provided they are practical enough to be implemented.

This is a social welfare programme and in such a programme, we have no hard and fast rule, but we are ready to accept other suggestions provided we have the means. If the means test is not welcome, then show us the means by which we can avoid the means test. If we do not have the money to cope with the requirements of the rising number, certainly some test will have to be there so that those who really need assistance will be able to get into the educational institutions.

Personally, my own opinion is that it will not make any marked difference because ultimately what will happen by the application of the means test will be that the well-to-do among the Scheduled Castes will be able to manage without scholarships. One must also face the fact that there are students in this community whose parents have the means to educate them, but still they get the benefit of the scholarships which are assigned specially for Scheduled Castes students. Therefore, we shall have to keep our eyes open, taking along the difficulties in our stride and facing them in the most rational and academic way.

[Shrimati Alva]

Then I come to the other backward classes. The means test is there for the backward classes—and it will be extended to the Scheduled Castes now. As regards these classes, the House is aware of what the late Home Minister told us, how difficult it was to arrive at a criterion by which to judge backwardness. Who is backward and for what reason should a man, woman or family or section of people be called backward? This is still not decided. However, the matter has now reached the Cabinet and it is looking into the designation of 'other backward classes'. We hope that some kind of guidance and direction will be forthcoming so that it will be much easier in future to work for the other backward classes. Of course, it has been tentatively decided that the economic criterion would be the best criterion. But then it is not final. It is left to the State Governments to choose the criteria for defining backward classes. I think that solution also is very sound, because ultimately it is the State Governments who have to face the problem, be it of Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes or denotified Tribes or other backward classes. Therefore, it is better to give them free scope to choose their own criteria in the programme to help the other backward classes. Nevertheless, the Government of India have expressed the view that it would be better to apply the economic test than to go by caste. I am sure the House will agree with me that the sooner we eradicate caste from our books and our minds, the better it will be. We should call them other backward classes.

We are going ahead in the field of tribal welfare. The Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes Commission has completed its work under the chairmanship of Shri Dhebar and their Report is being got ready. It will be before the House very soon when we shall have the benefit of knowing exactly about the tribal welfare work that has been conducted, where it has been neglected, what is the manner in which it has to be undertaken and the manner in which it has to be implemented.

Finally—I have already taken a long time in this six-hour debate—I will end up by making a mention about voluntary organisations. I place these voluntary organisations higher than some of our governmental organisations. That is my personal opinion about voluntary organisations, because when a man or woman sets out to work in that field, it should be done with a missionary zeal. We have been repeating this year in and year out. Still I do not find the number of these missionaries increasing. Therefore, voluntary organisations are welcome, but we would like the voluntary organisations to recruit and train the right type of people. Just I or you cannot do the work. There may be just one in ten thousand who can work for the welfare of the rest. It depends on the right type of individuals. Therefore, while continuing to give assistance to voluntary organisations, we have laid down certain conditions to satisfy ourselves that the work is being done, and that no lapses occur.

A lot of work has been done in the past by way of propaganda for removal of untouchability, film shows, opening of ashrams, training of tribal officers etc., which will be mentioned as the debate proceeds. Nevertheless, it is not the institution that improves the lot of the people. It is the personnel, the right type of men and women that take the country ahead.

We hope that in the debate that follows, we shall have very practical suggestions from Members so that we can improve our approach to this huge task which has been substantially completed, but which still remains a challenge to us.

Mr. Speaker: May I ask the hon. Minister a question before I place the

motion before the House? I was recently asked to preside over a conference of ex-criminal tribes at Hubli. Is there anything here specially for the ex-criminal tribes who have been released from confinement. During the British period, some people were declared criminal tribes by birth, and every child had to be confined.

Shrimati Alva: We have done away with it now.

Mr. Speaker: Is there any provision now?

Shrimati Alva: The denotified tribes have special allocation. They are known as denotified tribes, or *vimukta jati*, and every State has undertaken the work. This stigma that they had at birth of being criminals has been abolished.

Mr. Speaker: I am talking of their economic condition.

Shrimati Alva: Their economic condition is being improved along with the rest of the Scheduled Tribes. Special attention is paid to these people.

The Deputy Minister of Community Development and Co-operation (Shri B. S. Murthy): *Vimukta Jati* has also got its own unsavoury flavour.

Mr. Speaker: Unless their economic condition is improved, and the children are separated from their parents, they will once again become criminal tribes, more dangerous than the others.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): They are provided alternative jobs.

Shrimati Alva: You referred to Hubli. I have known these tribes in Hubli for the last 25 years. Originally, the work was done by the missionaries there, and they used to be kept in closed institutions, but since then the State has taken it up, and very great work has been done. There may be some ugly aspects to their life even today, but the work has not been completed.

Shri Thimmaiah (Kolar-Reserved—Sch. Castes): They have all become Christians now.

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That this House takes note of the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the year 1959-60, laid on the Table of the House on the 24th April, 1961."

Shri M. R. Krishna. Not more than 15 minutes. If hon. Members take 10 minutes, I can accommodate more Members.

Shri M. R. Krishna (Karimanagar-Reserved—Sch. Castes): We are very thankful to you for allowing the Report of the Scheduled Castes Commissioner to be discussed in the first days of this session. Not only that. You have introduced a new system, that before the report is discussed in this House, Members belonging to these communities should sit with the Minister concerned, discuss it threadbare and make their suggestions. That we have already done.

I do not dispute the account given by the Deputy Minister. We do know that the Government of India are making all attempts to help these communities, but the fact remains that there is no proper machinery with the Government of India to see whether these schemes for which they are financing, are properly implemented by the State Governments, whether the money granted is spent in time. All these things definitely need an effective agency.

This is the ninth report of the Commissioner. This report also, like the previous reports, brings out various kinds of ill-treatment meted out to

these communities. The non-implementation of various programmes chalked out by the Government of India and many other things.

The Commissioner has mentioned an incident which occurred in Rohtak District, in Punjab. That is quite a glaring picture to show that even after the achievement of independence, the people belonging to these communities are subjected to various harsh treatments. A garland of shoes was presented to a member belonging to the Scheduled Caste community, he was made to walk in the streets, he was beaten blue simply because he did not supply a chicken free. This kind of inhuman treatment is still being given to the members of the Scheduled Castes.

There are other instances in his report of interest. My own State, with which you, Sir, are very well conversant, has brought out a report from the Collectors that there is no untouchability in any part of the State. People from any other part of the country may believe it, but as one coming from Andhra Pradesh, you yourself will never agree with this kind of fantastic information given by the Collectors, and that too, to be supplied to the Government of India. I do not have the time to refer to all the things that the Commissioner has brought out in his report.

When the framers of the Constitution created the institution of the Commissioner to work directly under the President, they perhaps thought that a report from such a high official was definitely going to bring a lot of good to the community. They expected too much from the State Governments. They thought the moment things were discussed in this House, the State Governments would take note of them and try honestly to implement the programmes, but, unfortunately, in these 11 years we have found the State Governments have become very slack; they do not even try to give authentic information to the Commissioner and the Assistant Commissioners in the States.

Therefore, I feel that unless there is an effective agency functioning in the States on behalf of the Government of India, whatever the intentions of the Government of India or the programmes they finance, they are not going to benefit the Scheduled Castes.

There is one instance which the Commissioner has very well brought out in his report, when dealing with the amount spent under the Second Plan. He says the State Governments have found a very convenient method of transferring funds to the personal accounts of the officers who are supposed to execute the schemes. He has mentioned Rajasthan, Bihar and various other places. He has used strong language and said, "this practice of transferring the funds to the personal ledger of the officers and show them as spent when they have actually not been spent, should be stopped." This is enough for the Government of India to know in what way the State Governments are functioning.

There is an institution in Denmark called *Ombudsmand* which plays the vital role of hearing and investigating complaints, pronouncing judgment and warranting action. That is the type of agency which I think the Government of India should create in order to see that the funds allotted to the States are properly utilised. If the Constitution does not permit the Commissioner to be clothed with this kind of power, this House is competent to amend the Constitution and create such an agency. The Commissioner can remain a reporting agency. Otherwise, whatever the Government of India might be interested in doing, it will remain a pious hope.

The hon. Deputy Home Minister was speaking about bhangis. The Government of India has constituted a

special committee with regard to them instead of quoting elaborately from the report I will request the hon. Deputy Minister to see that the bhangis who are appointed by a sister department, that is the Defence Ministry, are covered by its recommendations. Let the Defence Ministry first put into action all the recommendations of this committee. The bhangis perform a filthy job and they have to be provided with clean uniforms, gloves and other equipment so that they may function in a clean manner. Let the Defence Ministry first put these things into practice. I can understand the State Governments not accepting the suggestions of various committees but I cannot understand why the Defence Ministry is not able to implement what the Home Ministry is trying to advocate for the bhangis.

The Defence Ministry has only to ask the cantonments and the Military writs under them to introduce this kind of a system to help the bhangis. If it could not be done, the Home Ministry with all the powerful people in it will not be able to induce the State Governments to accept those recommendations. If instead of speaking too much about *bhangis*, we put these suggestions into practice, I think we will be able to do them a great deal of service. We have to depend upon the State Governments for implementation of all the programmes. We do not know what is going to happen to the funds provided by the Central Government when the panchayati raj comes. Because these panchayats are just in the infant stage and they have not yet gained much experience. Even though they may be well intentioned, I do not know under what restrictions they will be functioning and how far they will be able to do good service to the Scheduled Castes. I would definitely like to have some machinery in the State level, consisting of Secretaries of all the development departments under the chairmanship of the Minister in charge of social welfare. This Committee should not just meet once in two years. This should be a committee with specific powers assigned to it. If it is, for instance, a matter of digging wells for drinking water, the number of wells that is to be sunk in the various villages should be given to this committee. If the house sites have to be procured for the Scheduled Castes, this committee should look to it. Under second plan Government of India earmarked some money for the purchase of house sites and I do not think any State Government has fully utilised that money. This committee can be entrusted with the responsibility of procuring house sites in every State and utilising fully the money provided by the Government of India or the State Governments. Other items such as distribution of lands and assistance for developing the land, etc. could also be the responsibility of this committee. It has to meet regularly and decide the things. If such a committee is set up at the State level, I think much good can be expected from it. Even in the Centre, I will not hesitate to suggest that there should be a separate department to deal with the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I do not say that the Minister or the Ministers in the Home Ministry have least interest in this community but the system in which they are working is such that they are not able to concentrate much os these ideas. Therefore, it would be proper for me to suggest that there should be a separate department to focus constant attention on the welfare of the Scheduled Castes in the States.

There is a lot of talk about reservation in promotions. Recently, the Supreme Court has given its decision that it is not contrary to the Constitution. They have upheld what has been done by the Railway Ministry in creating reservations in promotions. The hon. Members who are opposed to this kind of a system should think of the things which have been done by the Madras Government, sometime in the 1930s when the communal G.O. was introduced. There was some agitation. So, they cannot but propagate against saying that inefficiency will increase if the Scheduled Caste Members are given this opportunity. There were really brilliant people who

[Shri M. R. Krishna]

could understand things better and they were courageous enough to face such opposition. Today, the administration in Madras is not in any way inferior to any other State Government because they have introduced communal G.O. Similarly, in Andhra Pradesh, this system was prevalent in some departments. The present Chief Minister spread it to other departments. There were some rules prevalent in Andhra Pradesh and not prevalent in Telangana and the Assembly had to give powers in order to have a uniform set of rules for the whole of Andhra Pradesh. On the same lines when the Chief Minister tried to spread this rule to some other departments, there was a hue and cry. But nobody tries to understand what are the conditions laid down for such a kind of promotion. It should not be imagined that anybody, particularly a Scheduled Caste in the lowest rung in the administration is going to get automatic promotion. There are of course some interested parties who are trying to create this kind of a feeling and they try to give a picture as if every Scheduled Caste who is promoted is going to supersede many other people who have put in a lot of service in other departments. That is not a correct picture. The rules laid down by the Andhra Pradesh Government for giving such promotions are very rigid. A man has to put in a number of years' service and has to pass through very rigid tests. Unless he qualifies himself in the test, he is not entitled to get any promotion. Members of the Scheduled Caste community do not want that anything should be done to them at the cost of efficiency in the administration of the country. I do not know what kind of imagination these people have when they say that because 12 or 14 Scheduled Caste people are promoted out of 100 inefficiency will grow. If the rest 88 per cent are efficient and competent people, these 12 per cent of the Scheduled Caste people are not going to make the administration completely inefficient. It can only happen if more than 50 per cent of the other 88 per cent are selected because of favouritism. My own State, Hyderabad, had a peculiar regime; it was under a hereditary rule under the Muslims. The Government of India would know vividly the sort of people who were appointed if they only appoint a committee to find that out. They will know what type of people got into service and what places they are occupying today. If these things are known, then I do not think that anybody would have the guts to say that the administration is going to become inefficient if Scheduled Castes people are promoted. Integration of States took place then many others got promotions This kind of thing happens in every State. We do not want to fill in vacancies for which we are not competent. If you find competent people, then give them some encouragement. It will not be difficult for the administration to find out the top people for every service. There are people who have put in 10-20 years of service. If you want to encourage the Scheduled Caste people, you can pick out the topmost people who have got experience and very good credentials. All kinds of conditions could be levied and then the people could be picked up. But if you just say that if out of 100 people 12 Scheduled Caste people are picked up, the whole administration is going to become inefficient, I think no sane man can ever accept that argument.

13 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri M. R. Krishna: The means test is another very important point which has been referred to in the speech of the hon. Minister. I will be the first man to suggest the means test if the hon. Minister or the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes could tell this House the number of Scheduled Caste people who have become self-sufficient, sound and solvent.

An Hon. Member: Not even one per cent.

Shri M. R. Krishna: Not even one per cent. Even the Education Ministry which wanted to introduce this means test has only a vague idea in saying that nearly ten per cent of the Scheduled Castes must have become economically sound. If you take the Ministers and the Members of Parliament, even out of the Members of Parliament, I know many of them do not have the means to send their children to a public school or to a good institution.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): We do not send our children to the public schools.

Shri M. R. Krishna: There are many Ministers who speak only about the basic schools but they send their children only to the public schools and not the basic schools. (*Interruption*).

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Do not send your children to the public schools.

Shri M. R. Krishna: Let me not argue on that point, but just a word if they go to the public school, our children will have again to sit down for the test or for an examination with the boys who come out of the public schools. I need not say how they are selected as cadets for the Defence services. Even to get the scholarship, to join the Sainik school, they will have to undergo a test or sit in the examination with the boys from the public schools. Do you think that the boy who is coming from a village school will be able to sit in competition with the boy who has come out from the public school? I do not think any boy will be able to get through the test unless he comes from a very good school. Therefore I want better foundation for Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

You are giving scholarships to the Scheduled Caste boys to go abroad. But how many of them avail themselves of these facilities? I do not think the number is more than two; even though the scholarships are 12, who gets these scholarships? Because they have to compete with the backward classes, and sit in competition with the backward classes, all these scholarships go to the backward classes. I cannot complain against it. The system is very wrong. The very system of competition with Backward Classes is wrong. Therefore, I cannot complain against all these things. If you want really that these boys should compete with the rest of the people it cannot help. You make them a class and let them try to compete, and then, whoever is best amongst them, should be given all kinds of encouragement.

An Hon. Member: So, means test is not necessary?

Shri M. R. Krishna: It is only for half per cent. I do not want all the Scheduled Caste boys to be subjected to all kinds of difficulties. The boy has to go and get a certificate from the tahsildar. The greatest danger I am finding in this is in regard to the getting of the certificate about the means or the income. Now the panchayats are coming, and the boys will have to go to an influential person in the village to get an income certificate. To get that certificate, I do not know what difficulties will the boys have to face. Today, with all the good intentions of the Home Ministry, the scholarships amounts do not reach the States. Not even an indication has been given to the States that so much will be given to them to be disbursed to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes by way of scholarships. When that is the position today, if the means test is applied, I do not think even those 99½ per cent of children from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who are legally entitled for the scholarship will be able to get the income certificate in time and get their scholarship in time. Therefore, to eliminate half per cent of the persons, your test is going to be for all the people; it is going to be a big ordeal. Instead of helping the Scheduled Castes you will only be creating a

[Shri M. R. Krishna]

feeling among them that you are trying to deprive them of their education.

I would next like to refer to the Plan amount. You have been kind enough to allow a discussion of the report.

Mr. Speaker: I have been repeatedly suggesting various methods by which hon. Members may collectively address themselves to all the points that have been raised in the report. That is why I also suggested that a conference of all the Members concerned may be arranged in the Central Hall. That seems to have been done. But so far as this discussion is concerned, each hon. Member wants to lay the emphasis on the same point. The hon. Member must leave something for the others!

Shri M. R. Krishna: This is the last point that I am going to make. The conference to which you have referred was held recently. Your intention was also to see that whatever recommendations we want to make in this House could as well be made in that conference so that the Ministry and the Planning Commission can take note of them and try to help. But even though the Study Group have said that the views of the Members have been accepted, I do not think they have really respected the views of the Members because, even though there is some increment in the amount set apart for the tribals, there is no increment in the amount which has been set apart for the Scheduled Castes. I want the hon. Minister to take this into account and see that something is done to enhance that amount and fulfil the Targets. She should also see that the objection raised by the Commissioner is not repeated, namely, that the State Governments transferring the amounts to various other heads.

Mr. Speaker: I would also suggest, as was suggested earlier, that in the conference which was mentioned, a standing committee of members representing the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes should be brought into existence, who, from time to time, will take up these matters with the Ministers.

Shrimati Alva: There is an all-India Advisory Committee for Harijan welfare and Tribal welfare, in which M.P.s are also represented.

Mr. Speaker: Very good.

श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री (गुड़गांव) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अनुसूचित जातियों के कमिश्नर ने जो अपनी यह रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत की है उसे पढ़ने के पश्चात् मैं सब से पहले उनको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं। सरकारी विभागों की अब तक जो रिपोर्टें इस सदन को प्राप्त होती रही हैं, जितनी व्यवस्थित रिपोर्ट यह प्राप्त हुई है अथवा इससे पहले भी जो इस विभाग की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई है उसको देखते हुए मेरा अपना अनुमान है कि दूसरे विभागों को इसका अनुकरण करना चाहिये। साथ ही जहां तक मेरी वैयक्तिक जानकारी है उस आधार पर भी मैं कह सकता हूं कि इस विभाग के आयुक्त ने न केवल रिपोर्ट को तैयार करने में ही शक्ति लगाई है अपितु स्थान स्थान पर जाकर जन जातियों के सम्बन्ध में जो जानकारी प्राप्त की है और उस सम्बन्ध में जो अपने सुझाव दिये हैं वह सुझाव केन्द्रीय सरकार के लिये ही नहीं अपितु राज्य सरकारों के लिये भी माननीय हैं और माननीय ही नहीं अपितु राज्य सरकारों के लिये भी माननीय हैं और माननीय ही नहीं अपितु शीघ्रता के साथ उन पर कुछ कार्यवाही भी होनी चाहिए।

मैं एक विशेष बात जिसको कि गत वर्ष भी मैंने इस रिपोर्ट की चर्चा के सिलसिले में उठाया था, आज फिर उसको दुहराना चाहता हूं। आयुक्त ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में भी इस बात को कहा है कि राज्य सरकारों को पिछड़े वर्गों की उन्नति के लिये जितनी शीघ्रता

से और तत्परता से कार्य करना चाहिए था, राज्य सरकारें अभी तक उस दिशा में उतनी सतर्क होकर सहयोग नहीं दे रही हैं। उनका अपना अनुमान संभवतः यह है कि यह कार्य केवल पिछड़े वर्गों के कमिश्नर का है और उन्हें ही यह सारा काम करना है लेकिन मेरा अपना अनुमान इस प्रकार का है कि संविधान में यह जो धारा रखी गई है कि पिछड़े वर्गों को, जनजातियों को और जो जंगलों में रहने वाले लोग हैं उनकी उन्नति करने के लिए इस प्रकार के विभाग की स्थापना की जाएगी तो यह दायित्व केवल इस विभाग के कमिश्नर या केन्द्रीय सरकार का ही नहीं था अपितु उसमें देश की सभी वह सरकारें सम्मिलित थीं जो कि राज्य सरकारें कहलाती हैं।

आयुक्त की रिपोर्ट को देखने से प्रतीत होता है कि उन्होंने उतनी तत्परता से कार्य नहीं किया है। मेरा अपना अनुमान है कि जहां मैं इस सदन में आपके द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को इस प्रकार का संकेत दूं कि वे इस दिशा में सतर्क हो कर कार्य करें वहां साथ ही साथ एक आवश्यक कार्यवाही इस विषय में यह भी हो सकती है कि अगर शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के कमिश्नर को इस प्रकार की सुविधाएं दी जाएं कि वह प्रान्तों में कुछ असिस्टेंट कमिश्नर्स की नियुक्ति करें जो कि उन प्रान्तों के सम्बन्ध में पूरी जानकारी लेकर उनको दे सकें तो मेरा अपना अनुमान है कि इससे कार्य में सुगमता पैदा होगी और उस कार्य को और वृद्धि भी दी जा सकेगी।

साथ ही साथ एक दूसरी बात जो मैं विशेष रूप से कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि जहां तक पिछड़े क्षेत्रों को सहायता देने का सम्बन्ध है अभी पीछे एक आध घंटे की चर्चा प्रस्तुत करते हुए मैंने इस विषय में सरकार से अनुरोध किया था कि हम क्यों नहीं इस बात के लिये यत्नशील होते कि पिछड़े क्षेत्रों में जिनके कि ऊपर हम इतनी बड़ी धन राशि व्यय कर रहे हैं, पिछड़ी जातियों के कमिश्नर महोदय जब अपनी वार्षिक रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत करते हैं तो उसमें इतने आंकड़े अवश्य दें कि इतने प्रतिशत लोग इस प्रकार के हो गये हैं, जिनको अब सरकारी सहायता की आवश्यकता नहीं है--इतने प्रतिशत लोगों का शैक्षणिक, सामाजिक और आर्थिक स्तर इतना ऊंचा हो गया है कि अब वे सरकारी सहायता की अपेक्षा नहीं रखते। मेरा अनुमान है कि ऐसा करने से दो लाभ होंगे। जो वर्ग सरकारी सहायता और अपने प्रयत्नों के फलस्वरूप इतना उन्नत और सावधान हो चुका है कि अब उसको और सरकारी सहायता की आवश्यकता नहीं है, किन्तु जो सरकारी सहायता के वस्तुतः अधिकारी हैं, उनको वह सहायता मिलने से पहले ही उस को हड़प लेता है, अगर उसको पृथक कर दिया जायगा, तो वह सहायता उन लोगों को पहुंचने लग जायेगी, जो कि उसके वास्तविक अधिकारी हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त कमिश्नर महोदय के लिये भी यह एक गौरव की बात होगी कि वह हर एक वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में यह संख्या देंगे कि इस वर्ष इतने प्रतिशत लोगों को इस योग्य बना दिया गया है और उनका सामाजिक और शैक्षणिक स्तर इतना उन्नत कर दिया गया है कि अब वे सरकारी सहायता के अधिकारी नहीं रहे हैं। इसलिये मैं अनुरोध करूंगा कि इस प्रकार के लोगों की संख्या वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में जरूर ही दिखाई जानी चाहिए।

पहले भी इस सदन में एक विधेयक उपस्थित करते हुए मैंने यह आग्रह किया था कि सरकार को इस बात पर विशेष दृष्टि रखनी चाहिए कि जंगलों और पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में रहने वाले जिन भाइयों को सहायता देने के लिये हमने कमिश्नर की नियुक्ति की है और विभाग बनाया है और इसके लिये अपने बजट में एक बहुत बड़ी धन राशि रखी है, क्या वास्तव में उनको वह सहायता

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

पहुंच रही है, उस धन-राशि का अपव्यय तो नहीं हो रहा है और बजाय इसके कि वह उन लोगों को सहायता देने के कार्य में लगे, क्या उसी राशि से लोगों का धर्म-परिवर्तन तो नहीं किया जा रहा है, उनकी पुरानी मान्यताओं को तो नहीं बदला जा रहा है। मैंने पिछले साल भी इस सम्बन्ध में यह कहा था कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमिश्नर अपनी वार्षिक रिपोर्ट में ये आंकड़े अवश्य दें कि इस वर्ष जंगली और पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में कितने व्यक्तियों ने अपना धर्म बदला है और जिन्होंने बदला है, क्या उन्होंने स्वेच्छा से या धार्मिक सिद्धान्तों से प्रभावित हो कर बदला है, अथवा लोभ और लालच और दबाव के कारण उनको अपना धर्म-परिवर्तन करना पड़ा है। इस रिपोर्ट के पृष्ठ २०० पर पैरा २८ में कमिश्नर महोदय ने इस विषय में थोड़ा सा संकेत भी दिया है और कहा है,

"भारत जैसे धर्म-निरपेक्ष राज्यमें ईसाई व अन्य धर्म-प्रचारकों के ध्यान में जिन्होंने पहाड़ी जनता की वर्षों से जो स्वार्थरहित सभक्ति-भाव से सेवायें की हैं तथा उसके लिये वे आदर व प्रशंसा के पात्र हैं ....."

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जो व्यक्ति स्वार्थरहित और भक्तिभाव से लोगों की सेवा करते हैं, उन का सम्मान किया जाना चाहिये और मुझे उन के कार्य की प्रशंसा करने में कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन हम कोयह स्मरण रखना चाहिये कि महात्मा गांधी ने १९३८ में "हरिजन" में लिखा था कि इस देश मे कुछ ऐसे ईसाई प्रचारक हैं, जो सेवा करते हैं, लेकिन उन की सेवा बिल्कुल उसी प्रकार की है जैसी कि मछली पकड़ने वाले व्यक्तिकी होती है, जो कांटे के आगे आटा लगा कर मछली को पकड़ लेता है जिस का उद्देश्य मछली को पेट भरना नहीं, अपितु मछली को पकड़ कर अपना पेट भरना होता है। इस लिये आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि जो व्यक्ति सेवा की भावना से नहीं, बल्कि अपने निहित स्वार्थों की पूर्ति के लिये इस प्रकार की कार्यवाहियां कर रहे हैं, उस के बारे में कमिश्नर महोदय को अपनी रिपोर्ट में चिन्ता प्रकट करनी चाहिये और उन की ओर सरकार को इस विषय में गम्भीरता के साथ कुछ निर्णय लेना चाहिये।

मुझे यह कहते हुए कष्ट होता है कि सन् १९५७ में जब केन्द्रीय सरकार से यह पूछा गया कि हिन्दुस्तान में विदेशी ईसाई प्रचारकों के पास ईसाइयत के प्रचार के लिये बाहर से कितना पैसा आया है तो सरकार की ओर से यह बताया गया था कि पिछले दस बारह वर्षों में लगभग ७५ करोड़ रुपया आया है। इसके बाद १७ फरवरी, १९६१ को मैंने माननीय पंडित गोबिन्द वल्लभ पन्त से यह प्रश्न पूछा था कि पिछले तीन वर्षों में कुल मिला कर कितना पैसा विदेशों से आया है। उन्होंने बताया कि ३९,६३ लाख रुपया पिछले तीन वर्षों में ईसाई प्रचारकों को विदेशों से आया है शायद उस बात पर भी हम को सन्तोष होता, लेकिन सरकार ने उस के साथ ही यह नोट जोड़ा था कि यह अधिकारपूर्ण भाषा में नहीं बताया जा सकता कि उक्त रुपया केवल धर्म-प्रचार पर ही व्यय हुआ है, या किन्हीं दूसरे कामों पर हुआ है।

इस रिपोर्ट में मि० एल्विन के एक वाक्य को उद्धृत किया गया है, जिसको अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के आयुक्त ने ध्यान-पूर्वक दिया है—

"बहुत से अवसरों पर प्रधान मंत्री ने इन तथ्यों का सविस्तार विवेचन किया है और कहा है कि आदिवासी क्षेत्रों के विकास में बड़ी सावधानी बरतने की आवश्यकता है। संसार के दूसरे भागों में आदिवासी जनता पर तथा-कथित यूरोपीय सभ्यता के घातक प्रभावों की ओर संकेत करते हुए जिन्होंने उन की 'कलाओं हस्तोद्योगों तथा रहन-सहन के सीधे

सादे ढंग का अन्त कर दिया है' उन्होंने यह बतलाया है कि 'यदि हम उस की रोक-थाम नहीं करते तथा उसको भली-भांति प्रयुक्त नहीं करते, तो कुछ हद तक तथा-कथित भारतीय सभ्यता का भी वही घातक प्रभाव होने का डर है'।"

मैं समझता हूं कि दबी हुई भाषा में उन्होंने एक बहुत बड़ी बात की है। सरकार और कमिश्नर महोदय को इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करना चाहिये कि विदेशों से आ कर जो ईसाई प्रचारक ईसाइयत का प्रचार कर रहे हैं उन की गतिविधियों पर नजर रखी जाये और उन को अनुचित कार्य करने से रोका जाये। जो सेवा-भाव से काम कर रहे हैं, उन की मैं सराहना करता हूं। लेकिन जिन लोगों के मस्तिष्क में दूसरी भावना भरी हुई है और एक अराष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण काम कर रहा है, जो भारत में पृथकत्व की प्रवृत्तियों को बढ़ावा दे रहा है, जिस का परिचायक नागालैंड का निर्माण और झारखंड प्रान्त के निर्माण की मांग है, जो लोग हिन्दुस्तान मे अराष्ट्रीय कार्यवाहियां कर रहे हैं, सरकार और कमिश्नर महोदय से मेरा आग्रह है कि उन पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाया जाना चाहिये। मैं कमिश्नर महोदय से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह उन घने जंगलों और पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में जाकर देखें कि वहां पर ईसाई प्रचारक सेवा का कार्य कर रहे हैं या उसके पीछे ऐसी प्रवृत्तियां हैं, जो किसी भी समय हमारे स्वाधीन राष्ट्र को संकट के द्वार पर ले जा कर खड़ा कर सकती है। इस सम्बन्ध में सतर्क हो कर कार्य करना चाहिये।

जैसा कि मैंने पहले भी सुझाव दिया है, कमिश्नर महोदय को हर वर्ष अपनी रिपोर्ट में उन लोगों की संख्या देनी चाहिये कि जिन्होंने अपना धर्म-परिवर्तन किया है और साथ ही यह सूचना भी होनी चाहिये कि उन्होंने धर्म-परिवर्तन स्वेच्छा से किया है, या दबाव, लोभ और लालच से किया है। जहां तक मेरी जानकारी है और जैसा कि मैं ने पहले भी इस सदन को सूचना दी है, हिन्दुस्तान में ईसाई प्रचारकों ने वही उपाय बरतने शुरु कर दिये है, जिन का प्रयोग पहले मुस्लिम लीग किया करती थी। उन की ओर से हिन्दुओं की धार्मिक भावनाओं के साथ छेड़-छाड़ करने के अतिरिक्त उन लोगों की अविद्या, गरीबी और अशिक्षा का अनुचित लाभ उठा कर पैसे के बल पर उन को अपने चंगुल में फंसाने की चेष्टा हो रही है। मुझे यह देख कर कष्ट होता है कि आज हमारी सरकार इस बात की ओर ध्यान नहीं दे रही है कि किस प्रकार हमारे देश में अनुचित उपायों को काम में ला कर लोगों का धर्म परिवर्तन किया जा रहा है। जब हम उन लोगों से पूछते हैं कि तुम ने अपना धर्म-परिवर्तन क्यों किया, तो कोई कहता है कि मेरे सामने बच्चों के लिये रोटी का प्रश्न था, कोई कहता है कि मेरे सामने दवा-दारू का सवाल था, कोई बच्चों की तालीम की बात करता है और कोई कपड़ों की कठिनाई सामने रखता है। मुझे यह कहने के लिये क्षमा किया जाये कि यह किसी भी राज्य के लिये शोभा और गौरव की बात नहीं है कि उस की प्रजा को रोटी और कपड़े के बदले अपना धर्म देना पड़े। लेकिन इस अभागे देश में पिछले तेरह सालों से यह बात हो रही है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि मुस्लिम लीग की विषाक्त प्रवृत्तियों का जो दंड इस देश को भुगतना पड़ा, उसी प्रकार, इन विदेशी ईसाई प्रचारकों की गतिविधियों को यदि रोका नहीं गया, तो उन के द्वारा देश में छोटे-छोटे प्रान्तों की मांग का समर्थन किया जायेगा और इस प्रकार राजनैतिक अस्थिरता लाने का प्रयत्न किया जायेगा, जैसा कि पहले जिन्ना की मुस्लिम लीग के द्वारा किया गया था। सरकार को इस विषय में शीघ्र ही कोई गम्भीर निर्णय लेना चाहिये और इस विभाग को यह दायित्व देना चाहिये कि वह इस बात की जांच करे कि प्रतिवर्ष कितने लोगों ने अपना धर्म-परिवर्तन किया है। जो लोग शिक्षा की दृष्टि से या आर्थिक दृष्टि से बढ़े हुए हों, उन में यह नियम लागू किया जाये

[श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री]

या न किया जाये, लेकिन पिछड़े हुए और पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में आवश्यक रूप से इस बात को लागू किया जाये कि जो व्यक्ति धर्म बदलना चाहता है, उस को कम से कम छः महीने के पहले कलक्टर के यहां दरख्वास्त देनी चाहिये और कलक्टर इस बात की जांच पड़ताल करे कि जो आदमी धर्म-परिवर्तन करना चाहता है, वह धार्मिक सिद्धान्तों से, आध्यात्मिक कारणों से प्रभावित हो कर धर्म बदलता रहा है, या वहां पर कोई निहित स्वार्थ कार्य कर रहे हैं, जिन के कारण किसी दबाव या लोभ से प्रभावित हो कर वह आदमी अपना धर्म बदल रहा है । अगर इस विषय में कलक्टर को संतोष हो जाये, तो उस आदमी को धर्म बदलने का अधिकार दे दिया जाये ।

सीधी सादी भाषा में मेरे कहने का का अभिप्राय यह है कि पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में, पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में अगर कोई व्यक्ति अपना धर्म बदलता है तो उस को अपना रजिस्ट्रेशन कराना चाहिये और यदि ऐसा किया गया तभी आप इस प्रकार की प्रवृत्ति के ऊपर रोक लगा सकेंगे अन्यथा नहीं ।

अपने वक्तव्य को उपसंहार की ओर ले जाते हुए मैं एक बात और कह देना चाहता हूं । आयुक्त महोदय की रिपोर्ट को देखने से इतना तो प्रतीत होता है कि उन्होंने इस बात का प्रयास किया है कि जो गैर-सरकारी संस्थायें इन क्षेत्रों में सेवा-कार्य कर रही हैं उन को भी वह सहयोग प्रदान करना चाहते हैं ; लेकिन जिस प्रकार की मेरी व्यक्तिगत जानकारी है और जिस प्रकार से मैंने एक दो बार माननीय श्री दातार जी से निवेदन भी किया है और एक-आध बार इस सदन में भी कहा है, उस को आज फिर मैं दृढ़ता के साथ यहां कहना चाहता हूं कि सरकार को अपनी इस प्रवृत्ति में परिवर्तन करना चाहिये कि सरकारी पैसा जितना व्यय हो वह सब सरकारी अधिकारियों के हाथों में से व्यय हो और यदि ऐसा होता है तभी उस का सदुपयोग होगा अन्यथा नहीं । मैं समझता हूं कि यह बात कोई आवश्यक नहीं है । हमारे देश में इस प्रकार की भी अनेक सामाजिक संस्थायें हैं जो एक-एक पाई का, एक-एक कौड़ी का हिसाब सम्भाल कर रखती है, उसका सदुपयोग करती है । मेरा अपना अनुमान यह है कि पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों की सेवा करने के लिये अनुसूचित जातियों की सेवा करने के लिये जो स्वयं-सेवी संस्थायें हैं, उन को सरकार को मुक्त-हस्त कर सहयोग देना चाहिये । बहुत सी संस्थायें मेरी जानकारी में हैं जो कि बड़ा अच्छा सेवा कार्य कर रही हैं । जसपुर एक बहुत बड़ा क्षेत्र है । आप पता लगा सकते हैं भारत के स्वतन्त्र होने से पहले इस क्षेत्र में कितने लोगों ने धर्म बदला था और स्वतन्त्र होने के बाद के तेरह वर्षों में कितने लोग धर्म बदल कर के क्रिस्चिएनिटी में आ गये हैं तो आप की आखें खुल जायेंगी । मैं इन बातों को क्या कहूं, नियोगी कमीशन की इतनी बड़ी रिपोर्ट है, उस को देखने से आप को सारी स्थिति का पता चल जायेगा कि किस प्रकार के अनुचित उपाय इस्तेमाल किये जाते हैं । हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों को धर्म बदलने के लिये स्वतन्त्र भारत में इस तरह की चीजों का होना दुख की बात है । आश्चर्य तो इस बात का है कि हमारी सरकार को जो सहयोग प्रदान करती है वह उन लोगों को प्रदान करती है कि जो सरकारी धन का अपव्यय करते हैं और जो उस का सद्व्यय करते हैं, उन को प्रदान नहीं करती है । मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस की भी क्या गारेंटी है कि सरकारी हाथों से जो धन व्यय होता है उसका सदुपयोग ही होता है । सदन के माननीय सदस्यों ने बताया है कि सरकारी हाथों से जो व्यय किया जाता है, उसमें से भी बहुत से धन का अपव्यय होता है । देखा जाता है कि उन संस्थाओं को कम सहयोग प्रदान किया जाता है जो कि चिकित्सा सुविधा प्रदान करने में अपना योगदान करती हैं, शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में अपना योगदान करती हैं, होस्टल्ज़ या छात्रावास खोलने जैसी प्रवृत्तियों

में भाग लेती हैं । जसपुर के इलाके में एक संस्था है जिसके बारे में मेरी अपनी जानकारी है और जो बहुत अच्छा कार्य कर रही है और उसका नाम है, कल्याण आश्रम । यह संस्था पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों के अन्दर कार्य करती है । इस तरह की और भी बहुत सी संस्थायें हैं जो सेवा कार्य कर रही हैं । रांची में, उड़ीसा के क्षेत्रों में कई संस्थायें कार्य कर रही हैं । ऐसी ही एक संस्था पिछड़ी जाति सेवा संघ है । इसी प्रकार से एक संस्था है जिसका नाम दलितोद्धार सभा है । ये स्वयंसेवी आर्गेनाइजेशंज हैं जो कार्य कर रही हैं । ये संस्थायें एक वर्ष से कार्य नहीं कर रही हैं बल्कि उस वक्त से कर रहे हैं जब हमारा देश स्वतंत्र भी नहीं हुआ था । इसी प्रकार का एक और देश का गौरवपूर्ण संगठन है जिसने अस्पृश्यता की आवाज को और इस प्रकार के बलात् धर्म परिवर्तनों को रोकने की आवाज को उठाया था और आज नहीं ८५ साल पहले उठाया था और उसका नाम है आर्य समाज । तो इस प्रकार की जो स्वयं सेवी संस्थायें हैं सरकार को चाहिये कि वह उनको अपने सम्पर्क में ले और अपनी ओर से आफर करे कि आप इन क्षेत्रों में कार्य करते रहें और जो सहायता वह उनकी कर सकती है करती रहे, उनको अपना सहयोग प्रदान करती रहे और यदि सरकार ने ऐसा किया तो ये संस्थायें अधिक उत्साह के साथ अपना कार्य कर सकेंगी । मेरा निश्चित विश्वास है कि अगर स्वयं सेवी संस्थाओं के द्वारा कार्य चलाया जायेगा तो पवित्रता भी रहेगी और कार्य भी अधिक हो सकेगा ।

Mr. Speaker: Is it the complaint of the hon. Member that when these voluntary organisations appealed for funds they were not given. He went on saying that some other organisations have come here and they are trying to take advantage of the illiteracy and backwardness of these people some organisations which want to convert them. He also referred to some oraganisations which are doing social work without putting these people to the necessity of changing their religion. Is it his complaint that these organisations have applied to the Central Government or to the Commissioner of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes but they were not given any help which certainly would have gone to relieve the inconvenience caused to these people?

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : मेरा अभिप्राय यह है कि आयुक्त महोदय ने जो यह अपनी रिपोर्ट में लिखा है

Mr. Speaker: Did they apply to the Government or to the Commissioner for funds?

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): They did apply.

Mr. Speaker: But were not given?

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : उदाहरण के रूप में मैंने प्रस्तुत किया है कि जसपुर की कल्याण संस्था है, उसने सहयोग चाहा, दलितोद्धार सभा है उसने सहयोग चाहा, और इस प्रकार के कई संगठन हैं जिन्होंने सहयोग चाहा, लेकिन उनको सहयोग नहीं दिया गया ।

Mr. Speaker: May I know from the hon. Deputy Minister here whether this contains a statement of the assistance given to the various social voluntary organisations?

Shrimati Alva: Whichever voluntary organisation wants help approaches the State Government and the Central Government. There are certain conditions laid down. We examine the cases and if they come under those conditions we do help.

Mr. Speaker: All right: Let him take it up.

Shrimati Alva: I shall reply to it. Sir, in the end.

Shri Dasaratha Deb (Tripura): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are discussing the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Certain very good suggestions have been made in this report. But the main question is, how to implement those suggestions. We find that even after 14 years of independence our Government has not been able to form a separate Ministry to look after the question of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. With the influx of refugees we created a separate Ministry only to look after the interests of refugees. Of course, there are many defects in the working of that Ministry, but even in spite of all that we have been able to settle that problem to some extent. The problem of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is a very big problem. They form more than one-third of the total population of India. Our Government is ignoring that question.

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission is only an advisory body. The Commissioner has no executive powers to implement his suggestions. Same is the case in the States also. In our own State of Tripura we have got one Tribal Advisory Committee. But that committee has nothing to do with the implementation of the various works. Therefore, all the work meant for these people are held up. In the last few years some works have been started for the tribal people. Some funds have also been allotted. But in the last one-and-a-half years or so no grants have been distributed to the tribal people. That work is entrusted to the District Magistrate. He has got many other engagements, many other responsibilities in the running of the administration with the result that he has got very little time to look after this question. That is why we stress that even at the State level there must be a separate Ministry and that Ministry must have full powers to execute the various schemes intended for these people. As far as our territory of Tripura is concerned, I suggest that instead of having a Tribal Advisory Committee there must be a Tribal Development Board. The members of that Board should be elected by the tribal people themselves. This board must be an autonomous body and it must be given full powers to execute the various schemes. If we have only the type of committee, simply an advisory committee, that we have at present, we would not get things implemented in our area.

Then, the main questions relating to these people are the question of land settlement and also the question of labour welfare, because a great chunk of the population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are either landless people or agriculturists or labourers. If you do not solve these two questions, you cannot solve their economic problem, and unless you solve their economic problem all your tall talk uplifting these people will not help much.

The main thing is their economy. If you give them facilities to improve their economy, they can look after themselves. Then they will be able to send their children to good schools, they will be able to work and earn and so on. I have been pressing in this House ever since 1952 that the security of land for the tribal people, the Scheduled Castes and harijan people must be guaranteed. Certain legislations have been passed in many States. But I know what has happened to those legislations. Actually, they have not been implemented. Very recently, I think only in 1960, we passed the Tripura Land Revenue and Land Reform Bill. There also there is a provision giving security of land to the tribal people. According to that provision on transfer of land belonging to Scheduled Tribes can be made to persons belonging to non-Scheduled Tribes until and unless such a transfer has got the approval of Government. Otherwise, it would be invalid. But

that particular provision has not been enforced. A peculiar position is obtaining in our State because from time immemorial these tribal people were occupying certain parts of land and bringing them under cultivation. Later on, they apply to the Government for the settlement of land. That way, they have been reclaiming land and keeping them in their possession. Now, after the enforcement of the Act, under section 15, people who are unauthorisedly occupying Government land must be evicted. So, hundreds of notices have been served on the tribal people to vacate the land and they are being forcibly evicted. When the Bill was being discussed in the Select Committee, and also in the advisory committee for Union Territories, the then Home Minister gave us an assurance that in the case of tribal people, even though technically they are landless and are unauthorisedly occupying Government land, if it does not exceed the prescribed limit, they will not be evicted. Though that assurance has been given, when it comes to a question of implementing it, they are not following it with the result that thousands of tribal people are being evicted. The security of land for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is a very important matter.

Coming to rehabilitation, a large number of people in our part—as the Government report says, more than 20,000 tribal families—have been engaged in shifting cultivation or *jhum* cultivation. They occupy certain land, build small houses and start cultivation. Now the tempo of afforestation is affecting their cultivation. A good chunk of the tribal area, where they have built their huts and have been cultivating for years, has been included in the afforestation scheme with the result that they are being evicted. Recently, I visited Gorjee in Udaipur sub-division in Tripura and found that the tribal people have raised paddy crop there. In the meanwhile, the forest authorities went there and destroyed all the crops so that they could plant saplings for afforestation.

13.33 hrs.

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTTY *in the Chair*]

Even cases have been instituted against those people who have raised paddy crops in those areas. At the same time, no compensation is being given to those people when their crops are being destroyed. In this connection, my suggestion is that unless and until the tribal people are rehabilitated on certain other plots of land, they should not be evicted from their present homes. Otherwise, it would amount to your denying them their very existence, because they will die of starvation. So, you may select some areas and reserve them for those people. We have no objection. But, you should not evict them unless and until you have provided them with alternative areas.

Coming to the Jhumia rehabilitation work, the Tripura Government has selected certain plots of land for the rehabilitation of the tribals. But most of these lands are under the possession of other tribal people who are also landless. They are occupying two acres or three acres of land; in any case, not exceeding five acres per family. They have brought that land under cultivation and they are cultivating that for generations. They have also applied to Government for settlement over that land. But that land has been allotted for Jhumia rehabilitation work without rehabilitation of the people who are already occupying that land. There is some politics involved in it because the people who are sought to be evicted from that land are supposed to be people who are not supporting the Congress. Those people are being evicted from that land and, in their place, they are bringing tribals who are supposed to be their followers. I drew the attention of the Chief Commissioner and the District Magistrate

[Shri Dasaratha Deb]

to a number of instances but I did not get any remedy from them. I always received the reply that on official investigation the allegations made by me have been found to be baseless. I have personally visited the place and I can give you the names of persons and places; I can give all information. This sort of thing should be stopped. Even in the case of unauthorised occupation, if a tribal has been occupying a particular piece of land for a number of years, if it is less than 6·4 acres, which is the family holding prescribed under the Act, he must be settled over that portion of land.

When we approached the Minister some time back, we were told that for the settlement of land no premium would be charged from the members of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe and displaced persons in Tripura State. But, in actual practice, notices have been served on the tribal people to give a premium of Rs. 500, 300 or 250, which is contrary to the assurance given by the Government.

Coming to the educational facilities for the tribal people, as more and more children are going in for education, the most pressing problem is the question of accommodation. As most of the tribal people are living in the interior, in the hilly areas, they do not have any accommodation in the towns. When those boys or girls complete primary education and go to the towns or cities for higher education, they do not get either seats in the schools or accommodation in the town. In Agartala town itself there are only 50 to 60 seats whereas the number of seats wanted is in hundreds with the result that 80 per cent of the tribal students have to stop their studies every year. So, if you want to provide educational facilities to the tribal people, you must increase the number of boarding houses in the town areas where secondary schools exist. If you provide some boarding houses only in rural areas, where there are only some primary schools, there is no scope for students receiving higher education. This is an absolutely whimsical scheme which is preventing the tribal people from getting proper education. This is how the Government is functioning in our area.

The tribal people themselves have been organising secondary schools in their areas. But then the Government will come forward and impose so many conditions *e.g.* the land must be given free, more money should be given to the Governments funds, some utensils should be supplied and so on. It is very difficult for the poor tribal people to satisfy these conditions. Even when the land is available, Government will not allot that land for the use of that particular school. They will ask the tribal people to get settlement by paying higher *Nazrana*. I can cite certain instances. For the last ten years they have been running one school in the area where the tribal population is predominant. Not even a single Naya paisa has been paid to that particular school by the Government. I can cite any number of names, but I do not like to take the time of the House.

In Khowai Sub-division these Tribal people had some little land and there they have constructed one boarding house for the Tribal girl students. More than 30 Tribal girl students who are reading in the high schools have been staying there. For many years, every year, they have been applying for Government aid, but no aid has been given to them. The Government's argument is that it is not attached to an high school. We say that if it is not attached to a high school, the Government may attach it to some high school and take the entire responsibility. We are not opposing that. But the Government does not come forward. On the other hand, they say that they are not going to give anything. This type of stepmotherly treatment to the problems of the Tribal people should not be tolerated.

There are so many other problems that we have got and these Tribal people are being cheated. They are being cheated in land, in educational facilities and in enlisting their names in the voters' lists. Very recently I went to Teliamura and found that the Teliamura Congress Panchayat Committee had collected the signature of 1,000 Tribal people in the prescribed voters' claim form. These Tribal people were told that until and unless they submitted their claim through the Congress Committee, they would not be enlisted as voters. So, ultimately the Tribals submitted that. But the claim forms have not ben submitted to the authorities concerned. They were found lying with some shopkeeper. When we collected them from the shopkeeper, he told us that he bought them from some Congressman on the basis of weight. Say, at 50 nP or so per seer. I can produce them if you want. I have sent one copy to the Election Commissioner and one copy to the hon. Law Minister. If the hon. Home Minister wants, I can send him more copies containing the seal of the Congress Panchayat Committee of Teliamura.

These types of things are being done in this way and these people are being cheated. It should be checked. There is a great feeling among the Tribal people that their questions are being neglected. That is why now you are finding in Assam that the Tribals are demanding a separate State. They have got a legitimate grievance against the administration and against the people who are running the administration. If after repeated requests their demand is not atended to, if their problem is not solved and if their interests are not looked after, what is the alternative? The alternative is to demand for a separate Tribal State for the Tribal people. It may or may not be right. Now it is high time that Government understand their problem, attend to their problems and try to solve them.

In Tripura also we demand that the Tribal Advisory Committee will not help at all. If you really want to solve the problem of the Tribal people in our State, you must have a Tribal Development Board consisting of Tribal representatives who should be elected by the Tribal people. Of course, you can attach certain officers to it to give advice to them.

The same is the case with the Scheduled Castes people in our parts. Their number would be over 2 lakhs. Their problems remain unattended to. There is not a single boarding house which can accommodate students belonging to the Scheduled Castes. So, my demand is that both for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes a number of boarding houses should be there and there should be reservation of seats also for them even for the training of *dais* and guards. In the hospitals also these Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not getting their chance. Last year for the assistant *amin* training, some 60 persons had been recruited in Agartala and there were 35 Tribal non-matriculates for that. Out of them, there were 5 matriculates who applied for that post. But only 2 Tribal people were selected. After my representation another three have been taken against those 60 posts. There is talk of reservation of seats and of giving facilities and priorities, but actually that is not being implemented. That is why I reservation of seats and of giving facilities and priorities, but actually that is not being implemented. That is why I request the hon. Home Minister to look into all these things; otherwise you cannot satisfy the Tribal as well as the Scheduled Castes people

श्री धनगर (मैनपुरी) : सभापति महोदय, आज हम लोग इस सदन में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट पर बहस करने जा रहे हैं ।

इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे सब से पहले एक बात कहनी है । पिछले समय में भी इस विषय में

[श्री धनचर]

बहुत कुछ वार्ता हुई है लेकिन मुझे अफसोस है कि इस सम्बन्ध में अभी कोई किसी तरह का कदम नहीं उठाया गया है। वह बात केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा जो इन क्लासेज को वजीफे दिये जाते हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में है। अभी तक इन वजीफों के मिलने में बहुत देरी होती है, और कभी-कभी तो विद्यार्थियों को एक एक साल बाद ये वजीफे मिलते हैं। यह शिकायत नई नहीं है। जब-जब इस रिपोर्ट पर इस सदन में बहस हुई है हर बार यह शिकायत की गयी है, लेकिन अभी तक यह शिकायत दूर नहीं हुई है। बहुत से विद्यार्थी उधार लेकर या दूसरी सहायता प्राप्त करके अपनी परीक्षा पास कर जाते हैं उसके बाद उनको यह वजीफे की सहायता मिलती है, जिसके कारण उनके गारजियन्स को बहुत सा ब्याज देना पड़ जाता है और पराधीनता और अधीनता का सामना करना पड़ता है। इसलिए मैं इस बार फिर आपके मारफत सम्बन्धित लोगों से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि ये वजीफे मिलने में देरी न हो। अगर उनको यथा समय वजीफे दिये जायें तो उनको अपने विद्यार्थी जीवन में बहुत कुछ सहायता मिल सकती है।

दूसरी चीज एक और है जिसका पिछले साल भी जिक्र हुआ था। इसका सम्बन्ध भी हरिजनों और आदिम जाति के विद्यार्थियों से है। कुछ लोग जो कि पिछड़े माने जाते हैं उनके विद्यार्थियों को जो वजीफे दिये जाते थे उनमें बहुत काफी कमी कर दी गयी है। उसके सम्बन्ध में मैं आगे वार्ता करूंगा। अब उनको बहुत ही कम वजीफे दिये जाते हैं। और जो अछूत और आदिम जाति के विद्यार्थी हैं उन के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की तरफ से यह कहा जाता है कि उनको मैरिट के आधार पर वजीफे दिये जायेंगे। यह चीज इन विद्यार्थियों की आगे की पढ़ाई में बहुत बाधक साबित हो रही है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि जब अदर बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के वजीफे बहुत कम कर दिये गये हैं, तो हरिजन और आदिम जाति को विद्यार्थियों के लिए मैरिट की शर्त न लगायी जाये और जितने विद्यार्थी आते हैं उन सब को ही वजीफे दिये जायें। यदि प्री मैट्रिक स्टेज में यह किसी तरह सम्भव न हो कि सब विद्यार्थियों को वजीफे दिये जायें, तो जब वे यूनीवरसिटी स्तर पर आते हैं उस समय तो कम से कम सभी विद्यार्थियों को बगैर मैरिट का ख्याल किये वजीफे मिलने चाहिए ताकि वे अपनी पढ़ाई को अच्छी तरह से सम्पन्न कर सकें। प्री मैट्रिक स्टेज में तो यह तरीका है कि जो विद्यार्थी ४० पर सेंट या उससे ऊपर मार्क्स लायेंगे उनको ही वजीफे दिये जायेंगे। मैं चाहता हूं कि ये सब प्रतिबन्ध हटाये जाने चाहिए। और जो प्रान्तीय सरकारें हैं वे जितने प्रतिबन्ध लगाती हैं उनका तो कोई शुमार ही नहीं है।

अब तीसरी बात मैं इन जातियों को मकानात बनाने की जो सुविधाएं दी जाती हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में हैं। इस सुविधा की सीमा अलग-अलग राज्यों में अलग-अलग है लेकिन यह करीब-करीब ७५० रुपये की सीमा है और यह रकम उनको मकान बनाने के लिए दी जाती है। आज के समय में जब कि हर एक चीज इतनी महंगी हो रही है, एक परिवार के लिए जिसमें १२ आदमी हों यह कहां तक काफी हो सकती है। यह एक अछूतभाई का सवाल नहीं है, अछूतों के मुहल्ले के मुहल्ले और गांव के गांव नेस्त नाबूत हो जाते हैं और जमींदोज हो जाते हैं और उनको मकान के लिए ७५० रुपया दिया जाता है। यह भी सब लोगों को नहीं मिल मिल पाता, चन्द लोगों को ही यह रकम मिल पाती है। मैं समझता हूं कि इस रकम से एक कमरा भी नहीं बनाया जा सकता है। ऐसी हालत में यह मदद नाकाफी है। इसके अलावा यह मदद जिन लोगों के मार्फत दी जाती है, मैं समझता हूं कि ज्यादातर वे लोग हैं जो कि न तो हरिजन भाई हैं और न आदिम निवासी

हैं । मेरा ऐसा ख्याल है कि ९९ फीसदी से भी ज्यादा वे लोग हैं जो कि इसका वितरण करते हैं और जिनके हाथ में यह चीज है, यह शो वर्क तो दिखलाते हैं लेकिन वास्तविकता से यह बातें बहुत दूर हैं और उन लोगों को जितना महत्व मिलना चाहिए वह महत्व नहीं मिल पाता है । इसलिए मैं स्पष्ट रूप से यह चाहता हूं कि कम से कम ऐसे लोगों को यह जो घर बनाने की सहूलियत दी जाये तो कम से कम उनको २००० रुपये तो दिये जायें ताकि वे कुछ ऐसे मकान तो बना सकें जोकि टिकाऊ हों और कुछ दिनों तक उसमें अच्छे तरीके से रह सकें ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में इटावा जिले की बाबत मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि वहां पर एक आदिम निवासियों की कालोनी बनी हुई है और वह इटावा जिले के सदर मुकाम से ३ फर्लांग की दूरी पर है । वहां पर कंजर, गिहार, आदिम निवासी भाइयों के वास्ते कुल मिला कर ५३ मकान बनाये गये हैं । हालांकि उन मकानों के कम्पलीशन की फाइनल रिपोर्ट भी नहीं प्राप्त हुई है लेकिन अभी बरसात के कारण करीब आधे मकान गिर गये हैं । यह मकान हम जितने लेजिस्लेटर्स थे एम० एल० ए० और एम० पी० उनके बहुत जोर दिये जाने पर बनाये गये थे । पिछले सात वर्ष की कोशिश का नतीजा यह हुआ कि वहां पर कंजर और गिहार भाइयों की यह कालोनी बनाई गई। उन में मैटीरियल इतना थर्ड क्लास लगाया गया कि मकानों के कम्पलीशन की फाइनल रिपोर्ट भी नहीं दी गई है और बरसात के कारण आधे से ज्यादा मकान जमींदोज हो गये । यह सारे ठेकेदार, पी० डब्ल्यू० डी० के लोग और ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन के लोग वह सब न तो हरिजन हैं और न आदिवासी हैं और न ही उनको हरिजनों से कुछ उंसियत है । टेकनिकल वर्क करते हैं उससे ज्यादा नहीं कर सकते हैं । अब यह जो हमारे कमिश्नर साहब की रिपोर्ट है यह कोई बुनियादी चीज पर रिपोर्ट तो नहीं है । जैसी रिपोर्ट सरकार चाहती है उसके मुताबिक है उससे ज्यादा नहीं है । लेकिन तो भी इस रिपोर्ट में जो कुछ भी स्पष्टता है उसके लिए मैं कमिश्नर साहब को बधाई दूंगा कि उन्होंने कहीं-कहीं संकेत कर दिया है और हमारी सरकार की मीठी चुटकी ले ली है और कहीं-कहीं पर उन्होंने सरकार की कड़वी चुटकी ली है । मीठी और कड़वी चुटकी लेते हुए उन्होंने यह स्पष्ट कर दिया है कि वह बेबस है इससे ज्यादा सरकार कर नहीं सकती ।

अभी वह प्रसंग मैं लाना नहीं चाहता था लेकिन मैं इसे स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूं कि रिपोर्ट के सफा ८ पर तीसरे पैराग्राफ में यह दिया हुआ है :—

"लिस्ट ऑफ अदर बैकवर्ड क्लासेज" । यह रिपोर्ट कमिश्नर आफ शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स एंड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स की है और यह चीज नहीं मालूम कैसे यहां पर आ टपकी । मैं समझता हूं कि इस प्रश्न को लेकर काफी कनफ्यूजन है । कमिश्नर साहब अपनी रिपोर्ट में तभी तो लिखते हैं "लिस्ट आफ अदर बैकवर्ड क्लासेज" । साथ ही यह भी लिखते हैं :—

"No final decision regarding the criteria for classifying socially and educationally backward classes has yet been taken by the Government of India."

आखिर यह गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया, यह कांग्रेस की सरकार कितने जमाने से काम कर रही है । पन्द्रह वर्ष कांस्टीट्यूशन को बने हो गये और उसमें यह बात तय हुई थी कि हमारे राष्ट्रपति जी इस तरह का एक कमिशन बिठायें जो कि यह बतलाये कि अदर बैकवर्ड क्लासेज क्या हैं । जो जातियां अदर बैकवर्ड क्लासेज की हों उनमें से जिनका स्तर शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लायक हो उनको शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स में शामिल करें और जिनका कि लेविल बैकवर्ड क्लासेज के लायक भी नहीं है उनको बैकवर्ड क्लासेज से

[श्री धनगर]

अलग करें। यह करने का बिलकुल उसका साफ इरादा था। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि वह रिपोर्ट कहां है ? मैं नहीं समझता हूं कि उस रिपोर्ट को क्यों साइडट्रैक कर दिया गया ? अभी तक इस भवन के सामने बहस करने के लिए वह रिपोर्ट नहीं लाई गई है हालांकि उसका जिक्र यदाकदा हर जगह है। हर एक सूबे में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का जिक्र है। आदिम जातियों का जिक्र है। कोई प्रांत ऐसा नहीं है जहां पर गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया ने लिख कर यह चेतावनी न भेज दी हो कि इतनी-इतनी जातियां हैं। हर एक सूबे के वास्ते अलग-अलग लिस्ट है और हर एक सूबे में वह लिस्ट भेज भी दी गई है। नीज उत्तरप्रदेश में जब मैं वहां पर पांच साल एम० एल० ए० रहा तो मैंने वहां पर देखा कि यह अदर बैकवर्ड क्लासेज की लिस्ट में कहीं तो एक मुहकमे में ५६ जातियां लिखी हुई हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार की लिस्ट में ५६ जातियां लिखी हुई हैं जिनमें से ३६ तो हिन्दुओं की हैं। ब्राह्मण, ठाकुर, बनिया, कायस्थ, अहीर, गडरिया, काछी, लोधी, नाऊ, कहार, तेली, तम्बोली, दर्जी, भुर्जी, लुहार, सुनार, शिम्पी, बक्कलीगर्स और नायक वगैरह जातियां हैं। इनके अलावा २० जातियां और लिखी हुई हैं। वह बीस हमारे मुसलमान भाइयों की हैं। इस तरह से ५६ जातियां उसमें अदर बैकवर्ड क्लासेज की लिखी हुई है। इनको सब तरह की एजुकेशनल फैसेलेटीज दी जांये। अब उत्तरप्रदेश में कहीं पर ५६ जातियों की लिस्ट भेजी जाती है, कहीं पर सिर्फ १४ की भेजी जाती है तो कहीं पर २६ की भेजी जाती है। जब डिपार्टमेंटल चुनाव होता है तो वहां पर कहते हैं कि सिर्फ २६ जातियों की लिस्ट वहां पहुंची है। हमने उत्तरप्रदेश की सरकार के सामने यह चीज रक्खी कि यह चौदह जातियों की जो लिस्ट है यह महज धोखेबाजी है और यह गड़बड़घुटाला और धोखेबाजी क्यों होती है ? इस मुल्क में वे लोग जिनकी कि आबादी ८५ प्रतिशत है उनका सरकारी मुहकमों में एक परसेंट रिप्रेजेंटेशन भी नहीं है। बाकी १५ फीसदी लोग सारे सरकारी मुहकमों में छाये पड़े हैं। मैंने चूंकि इस बारे में स्पेशल स्टडी की है इसलिए मैं इस चीज को दावे के साथ कह सकता हूं कि सन् १९११ से सन् १९३१ तक जातियों के हिसाब से जो मर्दुमशुमारी हुई है उसमें एक परसेंट रिप्रेजेंटेशन भी इन अभागे लोगों को प्राप्त नहीं हो सका है। इस भवन में और अन्य विधान परिषदों में हमारे हरिजन भाइयों को जरूर प्रतिनिधित्व प्राप्त है लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि वे यहां और अन्यत्र किस तरीके से रहते हैं। यह लोग बिलकुल एक कान गही बकरी के समान आचरण करते हैं। वे सत्ता प्राप्त पार्टी के जो कि शासन को चलाते हैं उनकी कान गही बकरी के समान रहते हैं उनकी कृपा पर जिन्दा रहते हैं और उनकी कृपा पर हमारे हरिजन भाइयों को टिकट मिलता है।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब अपना भाषण समाप्त करने का प्रयत्न करें।

14 hrs.

श्री धनगर : मैं अदब से कहना चाहता हूं कि इस प्वाइंट को क्लैरिफ़ाई करने के लिये मैं और प्वायंट्स को छोड़ देता हूं, लेकिन इस के लिये मुझे थोड़ा सा समय जरूर दिया जाये, ताकि मैं अपनी इस वार्ता को समाप्त कर दूं। इस वार्ता का महत्व इसलिये है कि भविष्य में हमारा देश गुलाम हो जाता है या अपनी आजादी को कायम रखता है। इस सम्बन्ध में इस देश की पुरानी हिस्ट्री आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं।

सब से पहले पठानों ने इस मुल्क को गुलाम बनाया। उस समय बारह हजार पठान एक तरफ थे और उन से कई हजार गुना हिन्दू दूसरी तरफ थे। जिस वक्त इस मुल्क की आजादी को चैलेंज किया गया, तो उस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि पठान विजयी हुए और उन से कई हजार गुना अधिक हिन्दू हार गये।

उस के बाद जब पठानों ने भी हिन्दुओं की गलती को दोहराया और अपने अन्दर कई प्रकार की जातियां बना लीं, तो उन की भी वही दुर्गति हुई और फिर इस्लामिक कौम मुगलों की शक्ल में हिन्दुस्तान मे आई और

"कारी गिना न मेत,
सब को मारा एक ही खेत।"

उन्होंने पठानों को भी मार गिराया और हिन्दुओं को भी मार गिराया । इस देश में ग्यारह पीढ़ी पठानों ने और आठ पीढ़ी मुगलों ने हुकूमत की और फिर देशी राजा और नवाबों की नयी सभ्यता और संस्कृति ने जन्म पाया, जिस को बाद मे सात समुद्र पार से आये हुए अंग्रेजों ने विध्वंस किया । उन्होंने छः पीढ़ी राज्य कर के इस को खत्म कर दिया । प्रश्न यह है कि इस हार की वजह क्या थी । इस की वजह वह नहीं है, जो कि स्मिथ और दूसरे तारीख के लिखने वालों, इतिहासकारों ने दी है । इस की वजह सिर्फ़ यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान एक जातिवाद मुल्क है । इस में हजारों जातियां हैं और इस में सच्चे अर्थों में राष्ट्रीयता विकसित नहीं होने पाई । जब राष्ट्रीयता का प्रश्न आता है, उस वक्त गांधीजी जैसे महात्मा गवर्नमेंट के शिकार कर दिये जाते हैं । पठानों और मुगलों से हिन्दुओं की हार की वजह यह है कि मुसलमानों में तो यह असूल है कि अल्लाह एक है और सारे इन्सान उस के बन्दे हैं, उन में कोई ऊंच-नीच, कोई छुआछूत नहीं है । वे लोग कुरान शरीफ़ की मुसावात की थ्योरी को मानते हैं । इस के मुकाबले में हिन्दुओं की थ्योरी क्या है ? हिन्दुओं में हजारों जातियां हैं—ब्राह्मण, ठाकुर, बनिया, कायस्थ, अहीर, गडरिया, काछी, लोधी, नाऊ, कहार, तेली, तम्बोली, दर्जी, भुर्जी, लुहार, सुनार, कुम्हार, धोबी, नट वगैरह । इस का परिणाम यह रहा है कि इस देश मे कभी भी राष्ट्रीयता नहीं रही है ।

मेरा निवेदन है कि जब तक इस देश के ८५ फी सदी लोग स्वतः तैयार नहीं होंगे, तब तक यह गहन समस्या हल नहीं हो सकती है । यह ठीक है कि पैसे की शक्ल में कुछ सहायता मिली है, लेकिन उसका प्रश्न नहीं है । यदि गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया या राज्य सरकारों के मिनिस्टर देहात में जायें और भंगी के साथ खाना खायें और मेहतर की बारात में शामिल हों, यदि जवाहरलाल जी और दीगर मिनिस्टर अछूत भाइयों की की शादियों वगैरह में शामिल हों, तो देहाती आदमी समझेंगे कि सरकार अस्पृश्यता-निवारण करना चाहती है, इसकी चर्चा अखबारों के कालमों में होगी और जनता पर उसका प्रभाव पड़ेगा । आज स्थिति क्या है ? राष्ट्रपति या गवर्नर के भोज में तो सब लोग शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के लोगों के हाथों से छीन-छीन कर खाते हैं, ताकि यह दिखाया जा सके कि देश में और समाज में अस्पृश्यता नहीं है, लेकिन देहात में वही लोग कूद-कूद कर अपने चौके में आते हैं । यहां पर गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया का काम चलता रहता है, कमिश्नर महोदय की रिपोर्ट पर हर साल छप जाती है, काफी पैसा व्यय होता है, लेकिन वास्तव में परिणाम कुछ नहीं निकलता है ।

श्री दलजीत सिंह (कांगड़ा-रक्षित-अनुसूचित जातियां) : माननीय सदस्य ने ८५ फी सदी का जिक्र किया है । ८५ फी सदी का क्या मतलब है ?

Mr. Chairman: Order, order. This is not Question Hour.

श्री धनगर : ८५ फी सदी का मतलब . .

सभापति महोदय : आर्डर, आर्डर । माननीय सदस्य ने काफी समय ले लिया है ।

श्री उईके (मंडला-रक्षित-अनुसूचित आदम जातियां) : सभापति महोदय, कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के लिये अध्यक्ष महोदय के सुझाव के अनुसार जो बैठक हुई

[श्री उईके]

थी, उसमें मैंने इस रिपोर्ट की खास-खास बातों पर अपने विचार प्रकट किये थे । अब इस सदन का समय उन बातों को दोहराने में खर्च न करते हुए कुछ अन्य बातें आपके सामने उपस्थित करना चाहता हूं ।

कमिश्नर ने इस रिपोर्ट में बहुत से सुझाव दिये हैं । अगर सरकार उन पर अमल करे—पूरा अमल न करके अगर पचास फ़ीसदी अमल ही करे, तो भी बहुत से काम हो सकते हैं । हम कई रिपोर्टों पर विचार करते चले आ रहे हैं और मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स इन रिपोर्टों पर बहुत कम विचार करती हैं । मेरा पहला सुझाव यह है कि चूंकि इस रिपोर्ट पर पार्लियामेंट में जो विचार होता है, उसका असर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स पर उतना नहीं होता, जितना कि होना चाहिए, इसलिये केन्द्रीय सरकार हर एक राज्य सरकार को यह आदेश दे कि इस रिपोर्ट पर हर विधान सभा में बहस होनी चाहिए । अगर राज्यों की विधान सभाओं में इस रिपोर्ट पर बहस होगी, तो वहां के स्थानीय पत्रों में वे बातें प्रकाशित होंगी, वहां के एम० एल० एज० सरकार के काम के सम्बन्ध में नुक्ता-चीनी करेंगे और इस प्रकार राज्य सरकारें अधिक काम करने के लिये मजबूर होंगी ।

इस ढाई महीने के समय में मैं जो कुछ बातें प्रत्यक्ष देख कर आया हूं, उनका जिक्र करना चाहता हूं । बस्तर में करीब नौ लाख आदिवासी हैं । वहां की हालत क्या है ? इस रिपोर्ट में दिया हुआ है और राज्य सरकार भी कहती है कि ८५ लाख रुपया द्वितीय पंच-वर्षीय योजना के दौरान में खाली बस्तर जिले पर खर्च हुआ आदिवासियों के उत्थान के लिये । ८५ लाख रुपया जिस जिले में खर्च हुआ, उस जिले में मुझे क्या देखने को मिलता है ?

14.09 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

श्रीकान्त जी ने इस रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि एक तरफ़ दण्डकारण्य स्कीम चल रही है, दूसरी तरफ़ बेलाडोला में काम हो रहा है और तीसरी तरफ़ रेलवे लाइन निकल रही है । इन कामों के सिलसिले में बाहर से भी लोग वहां गये हुए हैं । जब मैंने पहले दिन बस्तर जिले में प्रवेश किया, तो मुझे यह देखने को मिला कि एक आदिवासी अपने कुटुम्ब को, जिसमें उसकी बूढ़ी माता भी है, लेकर चला जा रहा था । मैंने देखा कि दण्डकारण्य के एक ट्रक का ड्राइवर उस आदिवासी को मार रहा था । वहां हमारी दो-तीन जीपें खड़ी थीं, एक जीप में कलेक्टर भी था । जब उसको पूछा गया कि उसको क्यों मार रहे हो, तो उसने कहा कि अभी तो मार रहा हूं, फिर ट्रक से बांध कर पीछे खींचता हुआ ले जाऊंगा । उसने कहा कि आप कौन होते हैं बोलने वाले । दस मिनट तक उसने हमारी बात नहीं सुनी और हमारे वहां पर खड़े होते हुए भी उसने उसको मारना बन्द नहीं किया .....

श्री रामसेवक यादव (बारांबांकी): आप शुक्र करो कि आपको नहीं मारा ।

श्री उईके : हो सकता है कि हमें भी मारता लेकिन मारा नहीं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : यहां तो कोई खतरा नहीं है । आप बेबाकी से बोलें ।

श्री उईके : जी हां, यहां कोई खतरा नहीं है ।

ट्रकें और दूसरी जितनी भी चीजें बाहर से आई हैं, मेरी प्रार्थना है कि उसके ऊपर भी आप नजर रखें । आयुक्त महोदय ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में लिखा है कि एक दिन के लिये जब हम जिले का दौरा करने के लिये जाते हैं तो आदिवासियों की जो समस्यायें हैं

वे हमारे सामने आकर खड़ी हो जाती हैं और उनसे हम अन्दाजा लगा सकते हैं कि जो हजारों ट्रकें इस जिले में चल रही हैं, जो दण्डकारण्य स्कीम चल रही है, रेलवे का जो सर्वे कार्य चल रहा है या बेलाडीला के उत्थान का कार्य चल रहा है, इनमें लगे हुए लोग हर रोज कितने आदिवासियों को मारते होंगे और कितनी उनकी हत्तक करते होंगे, बे-इज्जती करते होंगे । इस सब का अनुमान लगाना आपके लिये भी मुश्किल नहीं होना चाहिये ।

मैं बस्तर की जेल में गया हूं । वहां मैंने कैदियों का खाना खाया है रिकार्ड को देखा है और मैंने पाया है कि जितने वहां कैदी हैं, उनमें से ७५ परसेंट ऐसे हैं जो कि दफा ३०२ के अन्तर्गत कत्ल के मामलों में गिरफ्तार किए गए हैं । इस तरह के मामलों की छान-बीन करने में सरकार को कोई तकलीफ नहीं होती है, लोग जाकर खुद ही बता देते हैं पुलिस थाने में कि हमने फलां आदमी को कत्ल किया है और इस तरह का बयान वे अदालतों में भी दे देते हैं । इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि उनको बीस-बीस साल तक जेलों में रहना पड़ता है । ये लोग जो मार-पीट करते हैं या कत्ल करते हैं, बाहर वालों से नहीं करते हैं, आपस में ही एक दूसरे को मारते हैं । आज तक रियासती समय में या आजादी के पिछले तेरह सालों में वहां की जेलों के रिकार्ड यह नहीं बताते हैं कि उन्होंने किसी अनादिवासी को या किसी रियासती अफसर को या किसी सरकारी अफसर को मारा है । वे सीधे-सादे, भोले भाले लोग हैं । बाहर वालों से छेड़खानी वे नहीं करते हैं । पर बाहर वाले जो लोग जाते हैं वे जगह-जगह उनको मारते हैं, उनकी बेइज्जती करते हैं । ऐसी हालत में क्या हम ट्राइबल वैलफेयर कर रहे हैं ? ऐसी सूरत में इतनी बड़ी-बड़ी रिपोर्टें लिखने से क्या फायदा, ८५ लाख रुपया खर्च करने से क्या लाभ ?

वहां पर रेलवे लाइन निकल रही है । रेलवे लाइन के लिए जितनी जमीन नापी जाती है, उसमें काश्त करना बन्द कर दिया जाता है और जिनकी जमीन ली जाती है उनको जल्दी पैसा नहीं दिया जाता है । शायद उनको पैसा देने में दो तीन साल लग जायेंगे । तब तक तो मैं समझता हूं कि वे लोग अपने घर, अपने गांव, अपना सब कुछ छोड़ कर चले जायेंगे और कम्पेन्सेशन लेने वाला कोई बच नहीं रहेगा । इस वास्ते आपको चाहिए कि जो भी कम्पेन्सेशन देना हो जल्दी से दे दिया जाए ।

वहां दण्डकारण्य योजना चली है । उस पर कितने ही करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया जाएगा । इस योजना के अन्तर्गत हमारे बंगाली भाइयों को लाकर बसाया जाएगा । यह कहा गया है कि उस योजना से २५ परसेंट आदिवासी भाइयों को भी लाभ मिलेगा । मैं दण्डकारण्य को देखने के लिए गया हूं और उस जगह को मैंने देखा है जहां पर डिवेलपमेंट का काम हो रहा है । वहां के एडमिनिस्ट्रेटर से भी मैं मिला हूं । वहां पर वहां की जनता भी काफी इकट्ठी हो गई थी । उसने बताया कि १८ गांव हैं और हर एक गांव में चार सौ के करीब बैल, गाय भैंस, बकरी इत्यादि हैं । बड़े-बड़े ट्रैक्टर लाकर के वहां पर जमीन को साफ कर दिया गया है । अब इन गांवों के लोगों के पास जानवरों को चराने के लिए कोई जगह नहीं बच रही है और उनको जानवरों को चराने के लिये दस मील दूर ले जाना पड़ता है । इन १८ गांवों में छः हजार के करीब लोग रहते हैं । यहां पर ७०० फैमिलीज को लाकर बसाया जाने वाला है । अगर एक फैमिली में पांच-पांच मैम्बर हों तो इसका मतलब हुआ कि ३५०० लोग यहां बसाये जायेंगे । जब ये वहां बस जायेंगे तो ये जो ६ हजार भाई हैं, उनको शरणार्थी आप बना देंगे । उन लोगों ने कहा कि आज तो दस मील हमें जानवरों को चराने के लिये

[श्री उईके]

ले जाना पड़ता है लेकिन जब कल यहां पर शरणार्थी भाई आकर बस जायेंगे तो हम क्या करेंगे, किस तरफ से हम अपने जानवरों को चराने के लिये ले जायेंगे ? अगर हम अपने जानवरों को बाहर ले जायेंगे तो वे लोग हमारे जानवरों को कांजी हाउस में बन्द कर देंगे, तब हम अपनी परवरिश कैसे करेंगे । इसके उत्तर में बताया गया कि एक दूसरी जगह है, नारायणपुर एक केन्द्र है जो ५२ मील दूर है, वहां पर बसने जाओ । इस सब का अर्थ यह हुआ कि ३५०० शरणार्थियों को वहां बसा दिया जायेगा और जो ६,००० वहां बसे हुए हैं उनको शरणार्थी बना दिया जायेगा ।

दण्डकारण्य में जो रजिस्टर रखे हुए हैं उनको मैंने देखा । मैंने पाया कि बंगाल सरकार ने अपने सरकारी कर्मचारियों को महीने में छः बार शरणार्थियों के कल्याण कार्य को देखने भेजा है । लेकिन जो हमारे प्रदेश के अफसर हैं या जो केन्द्र के अफसर हैं वे कभी भी आदिवासियों की भलाई के कार्यों को जाकर नहीं देखते हैं । मैंने विज़िटर बुक को देखा और पाया कि कोई भी अधिकारी आकर आदिवासियों के कल्याण के कार्यों को नहीं देखता है ।

उड़ीसा, बंगाल और मध्य-प्रदेश की सरकारों ने एक एग्रीमेंट कर रखा है ट्राइबल वैलफेयर के बारे में और उस एग्रीमेंट में लिखा हुआ है :—

"The scheme will in all its manifestations not only safeguard the interests of the tribal population but promote in a position manner their welfare. The States concerned have Tribal Welfare Departments and their own programmes for tribal welfare. It will be necessary to co-ordinate these programmes with activities of the Dandakaranya scheme. It is also proposed to have on the staff of the Dandakaranya project a social anthropologist who will act as high level advisers on tribal welfare.".

दण्डकारण्य को शुरू हुए चौथा साल आ रहा है, आज तक एंथ्रोपोलोजिस्ट एप्वाइंट नहीं हुआ है । कौन देखेगा ट्राइबल वैलफेयर को ? यह समस्या बस्तर जिले की है । वहां एक तरफ दण्डकारण्य है, दूसरी तरफ रेलवे लाइन है, तीसरी तरफ ट्रक वाले हैं और चौथी तरफ उस जिले में कोई सैटलमेंट नहीं है । सैटलमेंट के कारण भी वहां बड़ी परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ता रहा है । उस जिले में इधर उधर जंगलों में लकड़ी पड़ी हुई है, जल रही है लेकिन वहां के लोग जलाने के लिये लकड़ी के लिए तरसते हैं । हमारी सरकार कहती है कि दूसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में ८५ लाख रुपया वहां खर्च किया गया है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि कौन सा कल्याण का काम वहां किया गया है । कोई भी कल्याण कार्य नहीं किया गया है । सब अकल्याण ही अकल्याण हो रहा है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ला एण्ड आर्डर के बारे में मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है । लेकिन वहां जो फाइरिंग हुआ उसमें १२ आदिवासी मारे गए । आज तक उनको कम्पेन्सेशन नहीं मिला है । यह ट्राइबल वैलफेयर डिपार्टमेंट का काम था कि वह देखता कि उनको कम्पेंसेशन जल्दी मिले । हमारे कमिश्नर साहब का काम था कि वहां जाकर देखते कि जो लोग मारे गए हैं या जो जख्मी हो गए हैं, उनके कुटुम्बियों की क्या हालत है । मैं समझता हूं कि ८५ लाख रुपया खर्च न करके अगर आपने अपने दिल और दिमाग वहां पर लगाये होते और सहानुभूति से आप पेश आए होते तो यह फायरिंग ही न हुआ होता । छः महीने पहले से अखबारों में ऐसी चर्चा हो रही थी कि वहां गड़बड़ी होगी मगर किसी ने इस बात की चिन्ता नहीं की । इनको चाहिये था कि उनके बीच जाकर वे उनकी दशा को देखते । आदिवासियों के बारे में समय-समय पर अखबारों में स्टेटमेंट निकलते रहते हैं लेकिन उनका नतीजा क्या होता है ? वहां पर जो

फाईरिंग हुई वह उचित थी या अनुचित, इसके बारे में मैं कुछ नहीं कहना चाहता । लेकिन मैं इतना अवश्य कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर संविधान ने आपके उपर आदिवासियों के बारे में कुछ बन्धन लगाये हैं कुछ जिम्मेदारियां डाली हैं और आपको उनका कल्याण करना है तो ऐसा न करें कि कागज पर बड़ी बड़ी रिपोर्ट आप छाप दें और उनको अखबारों में पब्लिश करवा दें और लोगों को बता दें कि इतने करोड़ रुपया इनके कल्याण के लिए खर्च कर दिया गया है बल्कि यह देखें कि उनका वास्तविक कल्याण हो । अगर आप ठोस कार्य करेंगे तो बहुत जल्दी उनका कल्याण हो जाएगा, बहुत जल्दी उनका उत्थान हो जाएगा । तब न इतना पैसा खर्च करना पड़ेगा न इतनी बड़ी-बड़ी-रिपोर्टें लिखनी पड़ेंगी ।

छोटी-छोटी बातों के लिए हम रोते हैं, हम कहते हैं, स्कालरशिप वक्त पर नहीं मिलती हैं, नौकरियां नहीं मिलती हैं । इनको आप जाने दीजिये आज तो उन लोगों को खाने को नहीं मिल रहा है, उनके पास जो जमीन है, वह उनसे छीनी जा रही है और उनको परेशान किया जा रहा है । जो आदिवासी बस्तर में हैं, उनको रियासत के जमाने में १५ एकड़ के हिसाब से जमीन दी गई थी । उन्होंने उसमें से दो तीन एकड़ जमीन जोती और १३ एकड़ के ऊपर झाड़ उगाया । आज उनको कहा जा रहा है कि यह जो १३ एकड़ जमीन है, यह जो जंगल है, यह तुम्हारा नहीं है । अगर यह जमीन उन से ली जाती है तो उनका क्या होगा, इसका अन्दाज़ा आप लगा सकते हैं ।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि यह जो रिपोर्ट है, अगर इस पर बहस विधान सभाओं में भी हुआ करे तो राज्य सरकारें जिस सुस्ती से आज काम करती हैं आदिवासी कल्याण के मामले में, उस सुस्ती से वे काम नहीं करेंगे और काम तेजी से हो सकेगा ।

अब मैं दूसरी बात की ओर आता हूं । मैं रायगढ़ जिले की जसपुर तहसील में गया था । मिशनरियों की जो खास-खास जगहें हैं मैंने उनको देखा । उन लोगों से जाकर मिला मैंने आदिवासी विभाग के केन्द्रों को जाकर देखा, साथ ही जो हमारे कल्याण केन्द्र हैं जिनके सम्बन्ध में श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री कह रहे थे, उनको भी मैंने देखा । मुझे उन सबों में बहुत फर्क मिला । एक तो आदमियों के साथ माता पिता जैसा प्रेम करते हैं और दूसरे अपनी हुकूमत करते हैं. और तीसरे लोग पैसा कमाने के लिये काम करते हैं । अगर इस तरीके से काम होगा तो आखिर आदिवासी कहां जायेंगे ? वे उसी तरफ जायेंगे जहां उन को माता पिता सा प्रेम मिलेगा । जहां पर अफसरों की हुकूमत मिलेगी वहां नहीं जायेंगे, जहां पर पैसा कमाने की बात होगी वहां पर भी नहीं जायेंगे । तो इस तरह से काम सही ढंग से नहीं होता है । मुझे जसपुर तहसील में देखने को मिला कि एक लड़का अपने गांव से चार मील दूर पढ़ने को जाता है उनके गांव के अन्दर दो स्कूल हैं, एक आदिवासी विभाग का और दूसरा जनपद का, लेकिन वह उन स्कूलों में न जाकर चार मील पैदल चल कर मिशनरी स्कूल में जाते हैं । यह सोचने की बात है कि आखिर वह चार मील पैदल क्यों जाते हैं जबकि उनके गांव के अन्दर आदिवासी विभाग का और जनपद का ऐसे दो स्कूल हैं । खाली नुक्ता चीनी करने से कुछ नहीं होगा । हम को इस पर गौर करना होगा और स्वीकार करना होगा कि यह काम किसी आर्गेनाइजेशन या प्राइवेट एजेन्सी के ऊपर डाल कर अपनी जिम्मेदारी टालने से आगे नहीं बढ़ेगा । सारा काम सरकार को करना होगा । अगर आज ऐसा नहीं हो रहा है तो क्यों नहीं हो रहा है ? हमारी कोई जबर्दस्ती नहीं है । जो भी आज इस कार्य में लगे हुए हैं उन में से किसी को ठीक से जानकारी नहीं है किसी बात की । अगर आप ने हमारे लिये कुछ नहीं किया तो जैसे

[श्री उइके]

ईश्वर हमें रखेगा वैसे रहेंगे, लेकिन संविधान ने अपने आपके ऊपर जिम्मेवारी रक्खी है हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को ऊपर उठाने की । आदिवासियों के बीच में जो काम हुआ है वह इस किताब में लिखा है । इस रिपोर्ट को देख कर आदिवासियों के लिये करोड़ों रुपयों का काम हो रहा है, यह हमें नहीं सोचना चाहिये । वास्तव में आदिवासियों के लिये कुछ काम हो तो जरूर रहा है, लेकिन जिस ढंग से हो रहा है उस से आदिवासियों का कल्याण होने वाला नहीं है ।

इतना कह कर मैं अपना भाषण खत्म करना चाहता हूं ।

श्री बाल्मीकी (बुलन्दशहर रक्षित अनुचितसू जातियां) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के आयुक्त की रिपोर्ट पर जो विचार चल रहा है, मैं उसमें भाग लेने के लिये सदन में खड़ा हुआ हूं । पहिले भी यह रिपोर्ट अपने रूप में हमारे सामने आती रही है । इस समय भी जो रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने है उसमें उन्हीं बातों का समावेश है । अस्पृश्यता की विभीषिका आज भी सारे देश के अन्दर विद्यमान है, अस्पृश्यता का प्रभाव किसी प्रकार भी कम होता दिखाई नहीं दे रहा है । हमारे देश के अन्दर जो भी प्रयत्न सरकारी रूप में या गैर सरकारी रूप में चल रहे हैं, उन के पीछे भी एक ऐसी भावना प्रतीत होती है, जैसी भावना कि अभी मेरे एक माननीय मित्र ने यहां पर प्रदर्शित की, अर्थात् यह कि जब भी कोई कार्य यहां पर मिशनरियों के द्वारा शुरू किया जाता है तो उसका रूप कुछ होता है और उसके पीछे भावना कुछ और होती है । आज इस बात का प्रयत्न जरूर है कि देश में अस्पृश्यता की विभीषिका कम हो और जो इस विभीषिका के शिकार हैं, उनके मस्तिष्क के अन्दर कुछ सन्तोष पैदा हो कि देश में अस्पृश्यता निवारण का जो कार्य चल रहा है उससे उनके जीवन के अन्दर कुछ उत्थान पैदा होगा और वे भी सच्चे मानव के रूप में जीवन व्यतीत कर सकेंगे । यह बात अवश्य है कि आर्य जाति ने संसार को जो ज्ञान दिया वेद के रूप में, एक वैदिक समाज के रूप में, उसके अन्दर जो मानव का ऊंचा स्थान है, उसकी ओर देश बढ़ता हुआ कहां प्रतीत होता है । मैं यहां विशेषकर यह प्रदर्शित करना चाहते हैं कि हमारी हिन्दू जाति या आर्य जाति ने मनुष्य को ही मनुष्य मान कर उसका आदर नहीं किया बल्कि हर एक जीव में, जो छोटे से छोटा जीव हो सकता है, उसमें परमात्मा का अंश मान कर और उसे मानवता तथा पवित्रता का रूप मान कर, उसका पूरी तरह आदर किया है । मैं इस सम्बन्ध में एक भागवत का श्लोक इसलिये रखना चाहता हूं कि आपके सामने एक विशेष भावना और एक विशेष विचार आ सके :

"मृगोष्ट्रखरमर्कास्वुसरीसृपखगमक्षिकाः ।
आत्मनः पुत्रवत पश्येत् तैरेषामन्तरं कियत् ।।"

मृग, ऊंट, गदहा, बन्दर, चूहा, सर्प, पक्षी, मक्खी अर्थात् प्राणिमात्र को पुत्र के समान प्रेम की दृष्टि से देखें । सारे प्राणीमात्र को ही हम अपना समझें और किसी प्रकार किसी से भेद भाव न रक्खें । लेकिन फिर भी इस प्रकार के भेद-प्रभेद आज देश के अन्दर नजर आते हैं जिससे कि हमारा सदियों का हीनतम इतिहास हमारी आंखों के सामने आ जाता है इन भेद-प्रभेदों के कारण कितने अत्याचार सहन करने पड़ते थे । यह बात जरूर है कि इन बातों की तरफ हमारे जो आयुक्त हैं वे समाज तथा सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करते हैं कि ऐसा प्रयत्न होना चाहिये कि समाज के अन्दर रहने वाले सभी प्राणियों का देश के अन्दर एक ऐसा समान समाज बन सके जिसमें सब के लिये उचित स्थान हो, और यहां नहीं, बल्कि उस स्थान में किसी प्रकार के भेद प्रभेद, भले ही वे जातिगत भावना है हों, धन की भावना से हों या जो पद-पदवी बांटे जाते हैं उनकी भावना से

हो, नजर नहीं आने चाहियें । लेकिन यह बात यहां पर हकीकत में पूरी तरह दृष्टिगोचर नहीं होती है । हमें वाणी के पीछे भी अगर इस प्रकार की स्थिति का प्रकाश मिल सके तो तो मैं उसे मान सकता हूं, लेकिन आज भी जिस प्रकार के कटु शब्दों का प्रयोग किया जाता है उनके पीछे जो कटुता है, उसके कटु प्रभाव को भी हम देखते हैं । अभी कल रात को जब मैं मोटर से अपने शहर से आ रहा था तो बस के अन्दर झगड़ा हुआ और उस झगड़े के अन्दर एक आदमी एक दम से कूद कर बोला : "भंगी का बच्चा बना कर छोड़ंगा, समझता नहीं है ?" इससे पता चलता है कि देश के अन्दर किस प्रकार की कटुता विद्यमान है, और मैं कहने के लिये तैयार हूं कि इस प्रकार की कटुता आज सरकारी दफ्तरों के अन्दर, नौकरियों के अन्दर, पढ़े लिखे लोगों के मन के भीतर, बेपढ़े लिखे लोगों के मन के भीतर, सब स्थानों पर में नजर आती है । इस प्रकार के कटु शब्द जब हमारे सामने आते हैं तो वे किस प्रकार हमारे हृदय को बींधते हैं, इसे आप जानते हैं । एक गोली का घाव या तलवार का घाव भर सकता है परन्तु बातों का घाव नहीं भर सकता । बातों के घाव के कारण जो घातक घटना हो सकती है उसकी ओर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं । एक श्लोक है :

"कर्णिनालीकनाराचान्निर्हरन्ति शरीरतः ।
वाक्शल्यस्तु न निर्हंतुं शक्यो हृदिशयो हिमः"

तीर या बन्दूक की गोली शरीर में बैठ जाने पर उसे शरीर से निकाला जा सकता है, तीर का घाव यदि हृदय में बैठ गया हो तो वह हृदय अच्छा हो सकता है, लेकिन कटु शब्द का जो घाव है वह कभी भी अच्छा नहीं होता है । इसलिये वाणी का प्रयोग समाज में खूब सोच समझ कर ही करना चाहिये । आज वह वाणी का प्रेम और सद्भाव भी हमें नहीं मिल सकता है ।

मैं आप से दिवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आज भी इस प्रकार से हमें सरकारी नौकरियों के अन्दर कुछ स्थान दिया जाता है । मैं इस ओर आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि यह बात नहीं है कि हमारे लिये कुछ नहीं हुआ है । हमारे लड़के थानेदार हो गये हैं, डिप्टी कलैक्टर हो गये हैं, डाइरेक्टर बन गये हैं, ऊंची ऊंची जगहों पर बैठे हैं, छोटे छोटे स्थानों पर भी बैठे हैं, असिसटेंट्स हैं, दूसरे पदों पर हैं, एल० डी० सी० हैं, यू० डी० सी० हैं, केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारें इस ओर ध्यान देती हैं और वहां पर इस प्रकार के सहृदय मानव हैं, जो हमारी समस्याओं को समझते हैं, हमें उचित स्थान दिलाने का प्रयत्न करते हैं, लेकिन फिर भी हमारे प्रमोशनों के अन्दर, तरक्कियों के अन्दर इस प्रकार की रुकावटें उत्पन्न की जाती हैं जिन के लिये मैं कहने के लिये तैयार हूं कि वे दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण हैं । हमें इस तरह की बातें सरकारी दफ्तरों में देखने को मिलती हैं । वे सरकारी अधिकारी जो हमारे सिर पर ऊंचे बन कर बैठे हुए हैं वे इस प्रकार से वाणी का प्रयोग करते हैं और वाणी के तीर या गोली मारते हैं, और उन से जो घटनायें हो जाती हैं, उन को मैं आप के सामने रखना चाहता हूं । एक घटना जो मेरे दिमाग में आती है वह इस प्रकार है :

अभी १६ मई, १९६१ की घटना है कि हमारा एक नौजवान आई० डी० प्रसाद जो कि मिनिस्ट्री आफ कामर्स एण्ड इंडस्ट्री के अन्दर एक असिस्टेंट था, उद्योग भवन की इमारत से नीचे गिरता है । मैंने उस की लाश को देखा और इधर उधर की बातें भी देखीं । यह बात सही है कि उसकी पुलिस जांच हुई । लेकिन आप देखें कि उस के पीछे क्या रूप है । मैं विशेष रूप से उस तरफ नहीं जाना चाहता लेकिन हमारे दिमाग में तरह तरह की बातें आती हैं । चन्द दिन पहले उस से उस के साथियों ने या दूसरे अधिकारियों ने कुछ कटु शब्द कहे । उस की धर्म पत्नी ने भी इस प्रकार का आवेदन पत्र सरकार में पेश किया है । लेकिन उस पर कोई अमल नहीं हुआ और पुलिस की भी जो

[श्री बाल्मीकी]

छान बीन है वह हमारे सामने नहीं आयी । हमारे मन में यह विचार आते हैं कि इस घटना के पीछे जातिगत दुर्भावना काम कर रही है । आदरणीय मंत्री जी यहां मौजूद हैं, और मैं आप के द्वारा उन से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि इस घटना की ऊंचे ढंग से और सी० आई० डी० द्वारा जांच करायी जाये और हमें मालूम हो कि इस के पीछे क्या भावना थी । और वह तथ्य सामने आने चाहियें तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आप हमारे लिये प्रयत्न अवश्य कर रहे हैं लेकिन हमें देश के अन्दर सद्भावना तक नहीं मिल पाती और इस प्रकार की घटनायें हमारे सामने आती हैं । मैं तो यह कहने के लिये तैयार हूं कि अगर ठीक प्रकार का वातावरण पैदा किया जाये तो ऐसी घटनायें नहीं हो सकतीं । यह ठीक है कि शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमिश्नर ने इस प्रकार की कुछ घटनाओं की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया है लेकिन जो इस प्रकार की अमानुषिक घटनायें देश में होती हैं उन से हमारे अन्दर उत्तेजना जाग्रत होती है और उन के कारण हम को जो अपमानों का सामना करना पड़ता है उस से आज भी हमारे रोंगटे खड़े हो जाते हैं । आज जो छोटे छोटे हरिजन कार्यकर्त्ता गांवों में और नगरों में अपने अधिकारों को प्राप्त करने के लिये काम करते हैं उन को इस प्रकार की स्थितियों का प्रायः सामना करना पड़ता है । मेरठ जिले में सरदार प्रीतम सिंह प्रभाकर का जो कत्ल हुआ है वह इस बात को जाहिर करता है कि उस के पीछे जातिगत दुर्भावना है । उस के पीछे एक शार्टसाईटेडनेस है जिस के कारण हम खुल कर अपनी बात नहीं कह सकते । इस बात को मैं आप के सामने नहीं लाना चाहता कि किस प्रकार इन घटनाओं से हमारे अन्दर उद्वेलन होता है, लेकिन हम आप को उस उद्वेलन के कारण दूसरी तरफ नहीं ले जाना चाहते । आज बहुत सी ऐसी राजनैतिक पार्टियां हैं जो साम्प्रदायिक और जातिगत भवनाओं को उभारने का विचार रखती हैं । लेकिद जहां तक हरिजनो का सवाल है हम लोग देश के साथ हैं । आज भी हम धर्म के साथ हैं । लेकिन हम को प्यार, और सद्भावना का व्यवहार मिलना चाहिये । इस ओर मैं ने आप का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है कि आ ज भी अस्पृश्यता की कठोरता विद्यमान है । हमारे कमिश्नर महोदय ने भी कुछ ग्रामों की इस प्रकार की घटनाओं की आर ध्यान आकर्षित किया है । इस ओर विशेष रूप से प्रयत्न होना चाहिये और इस काम को केवल अधिकारियों पर ही न छोड़ देना चाहिये । बल्कि समाज में इस कलंक को दूर करने के लिये जोरदार प्रयत्न होने चाहियें ।

सन् १९५५ में आप ने अस्पृश्यता अपराध निवारण अधिनियम पास किया था लेकिन उस का पूरे रूप से पालन नहीं होता । गांवों में अगर हरिजन लोग कुओं पर जाते हैं या अपने दूसरे सामाजिक अधिकारों को प्राप्त करने का प्रयत्न करते हैं तो वहां के अन्य लोगों की ओर से उन को रोका जाता है और अनेक घटनायें होती हैं । उन की थानों में रिपोर्ट भी नहीं लिखी जातीं । इस प्रकार का जो कानून बनाया है उस पर अमल नहीं होता है । इसलिये मैं इस ओर आप का ध्यान आकर्षित कराना चाहता हूं कि इस दिशा में विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिया जाये ताकि उस कानून पर अमल हो सके। इस कानून का सभी प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में अनुवाद होना चाहिये ।

अभी मुझ से पहले बोलने वाले माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि शिडेयूल्ड कास्ट कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट में जो सुझाव दिये जाते हैं उन में से अगर ५० प्रतिशत पर भी अमल किया जाये तो कोई वजह नहीं है । कि अस्पृश्यता का यह अभिशाप कम न हो सके और जो हमारे मानव जाति को उठाने के प्रयत्न हैं वे आगे न बढ़ सकें ।

एक बात का जिक्र बहुत दिनों से आ रहा है कि देश में बहुत से ऐसे गांव हैं जहां अभी भी अस्पृश्यता मानी जा रही है । मैं चाहता हूं कि उन गावों की सूची हमारे सामने आवे

ताकि हम जान सकें कि वे कौन से गांव हैं जहां अभी अस्पृश्यता जारी है :

श्री राम सेवक यादव : हिन्दुस्तान के ६ लाख गांव ही वह सूची है ।

श्री बाल्मीकी : यह काम हो सकता है । सरकार को इस काम में कोई दिक्कत नहीं हो सकती । मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि जिन ग्रामों में अभी भी अस्पृश्यता मानी जाती है उन की सूची तयार की जाये ।

जहां तक हरिजनों को कानूनी सहायता मिलने का सवाल है वह उन को वक्त पर नहीं मिल पाती । मैं चाहता हूं कि उन को कानूनी सहायता समय पर देने की ओर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिया जाये ।

यह ठीक है कि आप अस्पृश्यता निवारण के लिये प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं । लेकिन इस के लिये सब से आवश्यक बात यह है कि अस्पृश्य और हरिजनों के जीवन स्तर को आर्थिक दृष्टि से ऊंचा उठाया जाये, उन को खेती के लिये और आवास के लिये जमीन दी जाये और जो भूदान की और चकबन्दी की जमीन है वह भी उन को बराबर मिले। अभी जो चकबन्दी हो रही है उस में हरिजनों को जमीन नहीं मिलती बल्कि जो उन के रहने और खेती की जमीनें हैं वे भी उन से छीनी जा रही हैं और इस प्रकार की घटनायें घटित हो रही हैं उत्तर प्रदेश में, पंजाब में दिल्ली में और दूसरे राज्यों में । इस ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता । सरकारी अधिकारी और पुलिस कोई भी ध्यान नहीं देते कि हरिजनों को यह सुविधायें प्राप्त हो सकें और उन्हें सुरक्षा मिल सके ।

बंजर भूमि के बारे में हम बहुत दिनों से कहते चले आ रहे हैं लेकिन बंजर भूमि भी उन को रहने के लिये नहीं दी जाती । इंडस्ट्री और उद्योगों में उन को कोई प्रोत्साहन नहीं मिलता । इस के लिये उन को आर्थिक सहायता ना के बराबर मिलती है । उन को व्यापार तथा उद्योग धंधे के लिये परमिट दिये जाने चाहियें । हरिजनों के नाम से जो कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटियों को परमिट दिये जाते हैं उन से हरिजनों को लाभ नहीं होता । हां, रेलवे विभाग के अन्दर हमारे एकमात्र नेता बाबू जगजीवन राम के प्रयत्न से और डिप्टी मिनिस्टर की सद्भावना से हरिजनों को नौकरियों में स्थान मिलने लगे हैं और उन को पानी पिलाने के और दूसरे स्थान मिले हैं, साथ ही फलों चाय आदि के ठेके मिले हैं । इस के लिये हरिजन उन को धन्यवाद देते हैं ।

अब मैं छात्रवृत्तियों के प्रश्न पर आता हूं जो छात्रवृत्तियां मिलती हैं उन में पिछड़ी जाति वालों की छात्रवृत्तियों में कमी की गई है । उन को ज्यादा वजीफे मिलने चाहियें । हरिजनों को जो वजीफे दिये जाते हैं उन के बीच में अब मेरिट का सवाल आ गया है । इस कारण भंगी कंजर आदि जो बहुत पिछड़े वर्ग हैं उन को वजीफे नहीं मिल पाते । ये लोग गरीबी और पिछड़ेपन के अभिशाप में ग्रस्त हैं । अगर इन को वजीफे देने के लिये मेरिट की शर्त रखी गयी तो इन की उन्नति नहीं हो सकेगी । इसलिये मैं इस ओर आप का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं ।

रिपोर्ट के पहले पेज पर एक बहुत सुन्दर चित्र दिखाया गया है जो कि बताता है कि किस प्रकार सिर पर पाखाना ढोने की लानत को खत्म किया जायेगा और यह काम हाथ गाड़ी द्वारा किया जायेगा । इसी चित्र में दिखाया गया है कि एक माता छोटी मूठ की झाड़ू लिये हुए कमर झुकाये काम कर रही है और दूसरी माता किस प्रकार लम्बी मूठ की झाड़ू लिये काम कर रही है । हम को इस चित्र में इस घिनौने काम का बदला हुआ रूप दिखाया गया है । इस में एक शान है । भंगी का सवाल अत्यन्त कठिन है । भंगी सदियों से समाज की तह में बैठा हुआ है । उस की दशा को सुधारने के लिये विशेष प्रयत्न आवश्यक हैं । इस सम्बन्ध में मैं आप का ध्यान विनोबा जी के शब्दों की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं । उन्हों ने कहा है :—

[श्री बाल्मीकी]

"अस्पृश्यता निवारण का अर्थ किसी को अस्पृश्य न समझना इतना ही नहीं है, बल्कि किसी भी समाजपयोगी कार्य को अस्पृश्य न मानना वह भी है । पाखाने साफ करना सिर्फ भंगी का ही काम है, यह भावना चली जानी चाहिये । उस से तो स्वच्छता का सच्चा शिक्षण मिलता है । सार्वजनिक स्वच्छता को कैसे रखा जाये, इस का भी पाठ उस से मिल जाता है ।"

भंगियों के काम के तरीके में तबदीली की जाये, उन को रहने के लिये जमीन मिले, साथ ही उन के काम को घृणा की दृष्टि से न देखा जाये । भंगी जांच समिति ने भी अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है और उस की सिफारिशें भी गृह-मंत्रायलय के सामने हैं और वह इस के लिये कभी इस सदन के सामने आयेगी । लेकिन यह जरूरी है कि सारे देश के अन्दर भंगी की स्थिति को बदला जाये और सफाई पेशा लोगों की स्थिति को जब तक नहीं बदला जायेगा तब तक कोई तरक्की नहीं हो सकती । पहली योजना में हमारे ऊपर कोई असर नहीं हुआ । दूसरी योजना जारी रही है । उस का भी हमारे पर कोई असर नहीं हुआ है । अब तीसरी योजना का पूरा रूप हमारे सामने है । मेरा निवेदन है कि जब तक हरिजनों के उत्थान के काम को प्राथमिकता नहीं दी जाती, जब तक भंगी के काम करने के तरीके को नहीं बदला जाता, तब तक देश के अन्दर कोई विशेष तरक्की नहीं नजर आयेगी । आयुक्त महोदय ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में अस्पृश्य समझे जाने वाले भंगी और अतिशूद्र, लोगों की ओर ध्यान दिया है । यह बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात है कि उन्होंने अपने इस शूद्र प्रतिवेदन में उनकी ओर ध्यान दिया है और उचित यह होगा कि इस अस्पृश्यता की समस्या को विशेष प्रकार की प्राथमिकता देते हुए हल किया जाय । हमें ऐसा प्रयास करना चाहिये और उसके लिए सक्रिय कदम उठाने होंगे कि मेहतर भंगी और बाल्मीकी कहलाने वाले सफाई पेशा लोगों का जीवन बेहतर हो सके, उनका उत्थान हो सके और वह भी यह महसूस कर सकें कि हम भी इस प्राचीन सभ्यता और संस्कृति वाले महान् देश के नागरिकों हैं और हमारा भी उसमें एक स्थान है । जरूरत इस बात की है कि आज लोगों के दिमागों के अन्दर जो अस्पृश्यता का पाखाना है, अस्पृश्यता की विभीषिका है और अस्पृश्यता का कूड़ा करकट है वह सब के दिमागों से हट जाये और उसका निवारण हो जाये । ऐसा होने पर ही हम एक ऐसी मानव जाति यहां इस महान् देश में पैदा होते देख सकेंगे जो कि सही मायने में राष्ट्रीयता से ओत प्रोत होगी और हमारा राष्ट्र तथा समाज इस जाति पांत और छुआछूत की लानत से दूर रह कर प्रगति पथ पर चल सकेगा ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य को बोलने का समय दिया गया तो वह दूसरों का वक्त छीनने के लिये तैयार रहे ।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर (बाह्य दिल्ली-रक्षित अनुसूचित जातियां) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रतिवर्ष हम यहां पर आयुक्त महोदय द्वारा पेश की गई रिपोर्ट पर विचार करते हैं और बहस करते हैं । उनकी रिपोर्ट के अन्त में एक बड़ी लम्बी सूची होती है उन सिफारिशों की जिनकी कि कमिश्नर साहब करते हैं । आयुक्त महोदय अपने अनुभव के आधार पर जो समस्याएं उनके सामने आती हैं उनको उसमें रखते हैं । वह समस्याएं हमारे सामने भी आती हैं और हम भी देखते हैं । यह आशा होती है कि इस बार जो समस्याएं कमिश्नर महोदय ने सुझाई हैं सम्भवतः उनका समाधान हो जायगा । मैं पिछले ८-९ साल से बराबर यह देखता चला आ रहा हूं कि हमें यह पता नहीं लगता है कि कमिश्नर महोदय ने जो सिफारिशें कीं उनमें से कितनी सिफारिशों पर अमल किया गया । मैं माननीय मन्त्री से जानना चाहूंगा कि कमिश्नर महोदय ने जो सिफारिशें की हैं उनमें से कितने

प्रतिशत के ऊपर अमल किया गया ? राज्य सरकारों ने उस पर कितना अमल किया है और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस पर कितना ध्यान दिया है ? इसके बारे में जानकारी मिलना बहुत आवश्यक है नहीं तो कमिश्नर साहब बराबर सिफारिशें करते चले जायेंगे और सिफारिशों की लिस्ट बराबर बढ़ती चली जायगी और फिर यह भावना पैदा होगी कि लिस्ट तो बढ़ती जा रही है लेकिन उस पर अमल नहीं हो रहा है । मैं चाहूंगा कि मन्त्री महोदय इस ओर विशेष रूप से ध्यान दें और जब वे अपना उत्तर दें तो इस बात का जरूर जवाब दें ।

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री ने बड़े जोरदार शब्दों में एक बात कही है । उन्होंने बहुत कुछ कहा कि बहुत सारी ऐसी संस्थाएं हैं जो कि हरिजनों का उद्धार और उत्थान करना चाहती हैं । अब मैं तो यह जानता हूं कि जो कोई हरिजनों का उत्थान करना चाहता है और उद्धार करना चाहता है, उनको आगे बढ़ाना चाहता है तो उसमें कहने वाली बात नहीं होती है । उसमें तो रचनात्मक काम करना पड़ता है । जिन संस्थाओं का उन्होंने जिक्र किया है, उन्होंने हरिजनों के उत्थान का कितना कार्य किया उन लोगों की प्रगति के वास्ते कितना काम किया यह अगर वह बता सकते तो कुछ बात भी होती । वे बतलाते कि उनकी संस्थाओं ने हरिजन उद्धार का इतना काम किया है और दूसरी संस्थाएं जिनको कि अनुदान दिया जा रहा है उन्होंने उनकी तुलना में कोई ज्यादा काम नहीं किया है या कम काम किया है या बहुत कम काम किया है तो मैं समझ सकता था कि उनकी बात ठीक है और उस पर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए । लेकिन उन्होंने यह कुछ नहीं बताया । अब वह मुझ से मिले थे तो मैंने उनसे यह कहा भी था । आज अवस्था यह है है कि कुछ राजनैतिक पार्टियां हर बात को एक उद्देश्य बनाना चाहती हैं और उद्देश्य बना कर बहुत लम्बी चौड़ी बातें कह कर उससे लाभ उठाना चाहती हैं । ठीक उस तरीके का लाभ उठाना चाहती हैं जिस तरीके का कि वह दूसरों के ऊपर आक्षेप लगाती हैं । इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि जो भी सदस्य इस तरह की बात कहें वे यह भी सोचें कि उन्होंने स्वयं हरिजनों के उत्थान और उद्धार के लिये कितना काम किया है ।

इस सम्बन्ध में मेरे कुछ सुझाव हैं जो कि मैं सदन के सामने रख देना चाहता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि उन पर गौर किया जायगा । एक चीज तो यह है कि ७५० रुपये का मकान बनाने के वास्ते जो अनुदान देते हैं मेरी समझ में यह बिल्कुल अपर्याप्त है । इसके द्वारा हरिजनों के हृदय के अन्दर हम एक ऐसी भावना को जन्म दे रहे हैं जिसमें कि उनकी अवस्था एक भीख मांगने वाले की जैसी हो जायगी । मैं चाहता हूं कि या तो हम उनको अच्छे मकान दें और उसके लिये पूरा अनुदान दें । उनको जमीन दें और जमीन पर मकान उनको बना कर दें वरना यह जो ७५० रुपये का अधूरा अनुदान देते हैं इससे एक अच्छा मकान नहीं बन सकता है । ७५० रुपये के अन्दर एक अच्छा मकान नहीं बन सकता है । अगर आप अनुदान की रकम नहीं बढ़ा सकते तो इस अधूरे सिलसिले को आपको बन्द कर देना चाहिए । उससे कोई लाभ होने वाला नहीं है । आप बजाय उनको अनुदान देने के कर्जा दीजिए और इतना ऋण दीजिए ताकि वह एक अच्छा मकान बना सकें । लेकिन जो कर्जा आप दें वह सूद रहित होना चाहिए । उस पर सरकार को ब्याज नहीं लेना चाहिए । ताकि हरिजन लोग आसानी से उसको उतार सकें । जिस तरीके से मकान बनाने के लिए और बहुत सारे कर्जे दिये जाते हैं और जिनको कि तीस साल की बराबर किश्तों में लिया जाता है, उसी आधार पर इसके लिए भी एक योजना बनाई जाय ताकि ३०, ४० और ५० वर्ष के अन्दर थोड़ा थोड़ा करके हमारे हरिजन भाई अपना कर्जा उतार सकें .....

एक माननीय सदस्य : अगर वह न दे सकें तो क्या होगा ?

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : मुझे इसका विश्वास है कि वह किश्तों में अपना कर्जा उतार सकेंगे । ऐसी बात नहीं है कि वह उसको न दे सकेंगे । मैं उनको बखूबी जानता हूं और उनकी आदत से परिचित हूं । वे भले ही अपना पेट काटेंगे लेकिन कुछ न कुछ बचा कर अपना कर्जा उतार देंगे ।

आज जो सबसे बड़ी समस्या है वह शहरों में हरिजनों के वास्ते मकानों की उचित व्यवस्था का अभाव है । आज शहरों में रहना हरिजनों के वास्ते दूभर हो गया है और उनको शहरों में रहने के वास्ते कोई अच्छी जगह नहीं मिलती है । आज स्लम एरियाज अर्थात् गन्दी बस्तियों में जहां कि हमारे हरिजन भाई निवास करते हैं वहां पर वे पशुओं से भी बदतर हालत में अपने दिन गुजा रहे हैं । हरिजनों की अवस्था पशुओं से भी बदतर है । मैं दिल्ली के बारे मे बिना किसी हिचकिचाहट के साथ कह सकता हूं कि यहां दिल्ली में जो हरिजन गन्दी बस्तियों मे पड़े हुए हैं उनकी हालत पशुओं से भी बदतर है । उनकी हालत दिन पर दिन गिरती जा रही है । मैं चाहता हूं कि सरकार वहां के बारे में सर्वेक्षण कराये । आज हालत यह हो रही है कि हरिजन तपेदिक का शिकार होते चले जा रहे हैं । दिल्ली के हरिजन कल्याण मण्डल में काफी तादाद में अर्जियां आती हैं और उसके द्वारा सहायता के अभाव में तपेदिक के रोगियों की तादाद दिन पर दिन बढ़ती जा रही है । हरिजनों को तपेदिक की बीमारी लगने का कारण यही है कि जहां वह रहते हैं वह स्वास्थ्यप्रद जगहें नहीं है । आप अन्दाज भी न लगा पायेंगे कि वह कैसे नर्क में वास करते है । वे गड्ढों के पास में रहते हैं जहां कि लम्बे लम्बे कीड़े कुलबुलाते रहते हैं । उनके रहने के स्थान के पास सड़ाध भरी नालियां बहती हैं जिनमें कि बहुत ही गन्दगी पड़ी रहती है । इतने पर ही बस नहीं है । हालत यह है कि कि जो झोंपड़ियां बना कर वह रहते हैं उसमें भी उनको सन्तोष और चैन नहीं मिल पाता है । कारपोरेशन या म्युनिसिपल कमेटी के कर्मचारी लोग उन झोंपड़ियों को तोड़ने वास्ते चले आते हैं । उनको न रात को चैन है और न दिन को चैन है । सरकार को इस ओर गम्भीरतापूर्वक ध्यान देना चाहिए । अन्यत्र तो राज्य सरकारें इसके लिये जिम्मेदार हैं लेकिन दिल्ली तो केन्द्र प्रशासित क्षेत्र है और यहां के वास्ते तो केन्द्रीय सरकार की सीधी जिम्मेदारी है । सरका को देखना होगा कि देश के अन्दर जितने भी हरिजन भाई रहते हैं उनकी अवस्था क्या है । स्लम्ज का नाम लिया जाता है । लेकिन उसके अन्दर भी कोई तरक्की नजर नहीं आती है । फाइलें चलती है, कागजी कार्रवाई होती है और रिपोर्ट भी हर महीने मेरे पास आ जाती है लेकिन इस मामले मे भी कोई खास प्रगति नहीं हुई है । हमारे प्रधान मन्त्री जी बार बार चिट्ठियां लिखते हैं लेकिन कोई असर नहीं होता है । यदि आप वास्तव में हरिजनों का कल्याण करना चाहते हैं तो आपको उनके वास्ते अच्छे फ्लाटों का प्रबन्ध करना होगा, उनको मकान बनाने की पूरी पूरी सहूलियतें देनी होंगी । आज हमारा ध्यान गांवों की ओर अधिक जाता है लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि शहरों की ओर भी हमारा ध्यान जाना चाहिये । मैं माननीय सदस्यों से कहूंगा कि वे यहां की जो गन्दी बस्तियां हैं उनको जा कर देखें और अपने आप अनुमान लगायें कि वहां पर मानव रहते हैं या पशु रहते हैं ।

हम बच्चों को पढ़ाते हैं, यह अच्छी बात है । एक बच्चा जब वह हायर सैकेंडरी पास कर लेता है, उसके बाद अगर वह आगे पढ़ना चाहता है तो उसको कितनी दिक्कत का सामना करना पड़ता है, यह मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं । इस तरह के पांच सात नहीं सैकड़ों केस हैं । जिस ने अच्छे नम्बरों में इम्तिहान पास किया हो, अच्छे नम्बरों में उत्तीर्ण हुआ हो और जो कालेज में आगे पढ़ना चाहता हो

उसके पास पैसा नहीं होता है कि वह पढ़ सके। आजकल इस तरह का ढंग बना हुआ है कि जब वह कालेज में पढ़ने के लिए जाता है तो उसको फीस इत्यादि की शक्ल में २०० या २५० रुपया जमा कराना पड़ता है और इसके अलावा किताबें खरीदनी पड़ती हैं, तब जा कर उसकी पढ़ाई आरम्भ होती है। वह हरिजन जो गन्दी बस्ती में रहता है और जिसके माता पिता की आमदनी ५०–६० रुपये महीना ही होती है, वह इतने रुपये खर्च करने में असमर्थ होता है और इसका नतीजा यह होता है कि वह कालेज में प्रवेश नहीं पा सकता और आगे की पढ़ाई से उसको वंचित रह जाना पड़ता है। आप जो कालेज में जाना चाहता है उसको छात्रवृत्ति देते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि क्यों न यूनिवर्स्टी को यह लिख दिया जाय कि बाद में जब उसका पैसा छात्रवृत्ति की क्शल में आ जाये तब उसको एडजस्ट कर लिया जाये और शुरू शुरू में उससे पैसा लेने पर इंसिस्ट न किया जाये। यह व्यवस्था सारे देश के लिए होनी चाहिये। यदि ऐसा किया गया तो कुशाग्र बुद्धि के छात्र हैं, उनको अपनी पढ़ाई जारी रखने में मदद मिलेगी। इसमें कोई विशेष पैसे की बात नहीं है, बल्कि जो तरीका इस समय है, उसको बदलने की जरूरत है, जो ढंग है, उसको बदलने की बात है। जो पैसा उसको पांच छः महीने बाद मिलने वाला है और जो फीस इत्यादि उसको प्रवेश के समय जमा करानी पड़ती है, उस समय उससे न ले कर बाद में अगर एडजस्ट कर लिया जाये तो वह अपनी पढ़ाई जारी रख सकता है। छात्रवृत्ति में बिल्कुल यही होता है। ट्यूशन फीस और किताबों का खर्चा इत्यादि जोड़ करके उसको छात्रवृत्ति दी जाती है। इस वास्ते जो तरीका है उसको बदलने की जरूरत है। मैं आशा करता हूं कि इस ओर आप अवश्य ध्यान देंगे।

एक बच्चा जो पढ़ता है वह अगर अन्तिम वर्ष में जा कर फेल हो जाता है तो उसको उस हालत में स्कालरशिप नहीं मिलता है। उस सूरत में उसके मां बाप उसको आगे पढ़ाने की स्थिति में नहीं होते हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा विनम्र सुझाव यह है कि उसको अपनी पढ़ाई जारी रखने के लिये लोन दे दिया जाये ठीक उसी तरह से जैसे कि विस्थापित भाइयों को दिया जाता है पढ़ाई जारी रखने के लिए। जब वह बच्चा पढ़ कर नौकरी में लग जाये या कोई धंधा करने लग जाये उस समय उससे वह ऋण वसूल कर लिया जाये। यदि इस तरह से किया गया तो वह अपनी पढ़ाई पूरी कर सकेगा।

अभी बाल्मीकी जी ने एक बात कही है। मैं पहले इस बात को नहीं मानता था। मैं समझा करता था कि मन की जो भावनायें हैं, वे बदला जरूर करती हैं और जैसे जैसे हम तरक्की करते जाते हैं, वैसे वैसे ये भावनायें भी बदलती जाती हैं। लेकिन कुछ घटनायें ऐसी हो जाती हैं, जो मन को झकझोर देती हैं और मन के अन्दर एक तरह की हलचल पैदा कर देती हैं और हमें सोचने के लिए विवश कर देती है। अनायास ही हमारे दिल में यह भाव पैदा हो जाता है कि लोगों के मन साफ नहीं हैं और अस्पृश्यता की भावना उनके मनों के अन्दर बैठी हुई है और बाहर निकलने का नाम नहीं लेती है। मद्रास का काण्ड हमने देखा। इस तरह के छोटे मोटे और भी कई काण्ड होते रहते हैं। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं कि एक विद्यार्थी जिस ने डायरेक्टर साहब से इजाजत ली कि वह पढ़ना चाहता है और उन्होंने उसको इजाजत दे भी दी कि वह पढ़ सकता है, कालेज में दाखिल हो गया। लेकिन जब उसकी परीक्षा का समय आया और किसी को यह मालूम हो गया कि वह हरिजन छात्र है तो बजाय इसके कि उसको अपने घर के पास रहने दिया जाता उसको बीस मील दूर एक गांव में रहने के लिए भेज दिया गया। वह बहुत रोया, चिल्लाया, दर दर जा कर हाथ पैर जोड़े लेकिन कोई सुनवाई नहीं हुई। वह मेरे पास आया। मैं भी क्या कर सकता था ? मैंने शिक्षा मंत्री जी को

[श्री नवल प्रभाकर]

लिखा और उन्होंने कृपापूर्वक इतना तो कर दिया कि उसको जो एग्जेमिनेशन में बैठने की इजाजत नहीं दी जा रही थी, वह दिला दी । लेकिन परिणाम वह ही निकला जो निकलना था । वह फेल हो गया । यह स्वाभाविक ही था क्योंकि उसको तीन घंटे आने में और तीन घंटे जाने में लगते थे । वह अंधेरे में उठ कर जाता था और रात गये वापिस आता था । इस तरह की जो घटनायें दिन-प्रति-दिन होती रहती हैं, वे मन को झकझोर देती हैं और हम को इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचने के लिए विवश कर देती है कि अस्पृश्यता मिट नहीं रही है और अस्पृश्यता की भावना मनों के अन्दर घर जमाये बैठी है और अवसर पा कर बाहर निकल आती है ।

कहने को तो मुझे बहुत कुछ कहना था

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अब तो खत्म करना चाहिये ।

श्री नवल प्रभाकर : मैं अन्त में इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि जो बातें मैंने कही हैं और जो सुझाव दिये हैं, उन पर माननीय मंत्री जी अवश्य ध्यान देंगे ।

Shri B. K. Gaikwad (Nasik): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are considering the 9th report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes. There are several problems mentioned in the report and unfortunately there is no time at our disposal to consider all the problems. Many of my friends have spoken about several items and so I will confine myself to only a few items, namely, education, economic problem and other grievances of these Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people.

Government is saying every now and then that they are supporting the Scheduled Castes and Tribes people in order to promote their education as much as they can. But for your information I would refer to what has been mentioned in this report; I would not say anything of myself. On page 69 of part II of the 9th report, there is a statement showing the enrolment figures of the children of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes for the year 1957-58. The total number of all children belonging to al these classes admitted in the primary and secondary schools comes to 1,14,04,902. Of these only 82,680 boys have joined university courses in arts, science, etc. This shows that 1,13,22,222 children left the schools in between. Why have they done so? That is the problem before us. The reason may be of their poverty and due to that they have to face so many other difficulties every day.

15 hrs.

Then I will refer to another statement which my hon. friend the Commissioner has given and that is Statement No. I. This is a statement showing Statewise number of applications received for scholarships awarded and paid to the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the amount allotted to the State Governments and so on. You will find from this statement that there were about 42,230 applicants for scholarships, out of which 38,657 students were awarded scholarships. At the end you will find that 3,529 students were not paid the scholarships. I do not know the reason for this. The Government very often say that they are awarding scholarships for the education of Scheduled Castes. I am quoting these figures in regard to the Scheduled Castes only. How is it that a big number of 3,573 boys were not paid scholarships?

Again, you will find from the statement that whatever scholarships were awarded, the actual number of

students paid is something like 35,128. When scholarships were awarded there were 38,657 students, practically you will find that only 35,128 students were paid the scholarships. It means that 3,529 students were not given scholarships even after the award. Why so? I do not find any reason as to why, after awarding the scholarships to the Scheduled Caste boys, many of them were not paid. Last year or so, several complaints were received from the Scheduled Caste boys that though scholarships were awarded to them, they did not get them. Representations were made to the Education Ministry as well as the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Unfortunately nothing has happened as far as these scholarships are concerned. They were not given to these boys. When the scholarships are awarded, I do not know why they are not paid to the boys concerned.

The same is the case with the Scheduled Tribes. If I read the figures, it will take too much time and therefore I cannot waste the time. But I can say that the same is the case with the Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes. All these figures will go to prove that whatever scholarships are awarded to these students, they are not paid to them. I do not know the reason. I therefore request the Government, through you, to investigate into the matter and see that whatever scholarships are awarded are paid to the students.

The second point to which I would like to invite the attention of the House is this. While replying to the debate on the report of the University Grants Commission, the hon. Minister of Education was pleased to say that it is the policy of the Government not to admit all boys who desire to seek admission in the universities. Why? He said that the number of students seeking admission is increasing. If the number is increasing what are they going to do? Of course, in my opinion, admission will probably be made on merits and the merits will be based on the marks, that is, the boys must obtain a particular percentage of marks in the examination. If this is applied, then naturally, who will be the sufferers? I just want to bring to the notice of this House that the worst sufferers or victims will be the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the backward class people who form half the number of people in the country. They will be the sufferers. Suppose they are refused university education, what will be the position? They will be kept backward as they were before. Of course, in the past, you know we read the *Manu Smriti*. In the *Manu Smriti* it is said that education should not be given to particular class of people. In the same way, another *Manu* has come and taken the portfolio of education. Now he is putting this restriction that education should not be given to these Backward class people; even they pass the university examination. But may I tell you sir, why students from the backward classes obtain less percentage of marks? The reason is very simple. They have to face several difficulties. They do not get accommodation to live in; they do not get light; they do not get books and so on. I have seen so many poor boys studying in the matric class. Even though they are studying in the matric class and appear for the examination, they have not got books. Under the circumstances, even if they apear at the examination and pass and if they do not obtain a particular percentage of marks and if you are going to restrict admission to such students into universities and prevent them from receiving university education, that wil be a great injustice done to them. By doing so the progress of the backward classes in the country will be retarded. May I tell this House and particularly this Government, through you, that the Government should not proceed under the wrong impression that we can continue to suffer as we did during the time of Manu? During these days the people will not suffer this injustice. The people will not tolerate this duty policy of the Government. The people will revolt against the Government if the Gov-

[Shri B. K. Gaikwad].

ernment plays this mischief of restricting a particular class of persons from receiving higher education. If this policy is adopted it will be nothing, and higher education will become the monopoly of the advanced class people. Again there will be two classes—the advanced and the backward classes. The Government want to keep the backward classes as slaves. But I must tell the Government that the backward classes do not want to be slaves of Advance classes hereafter. They want to receive university education under any circumstances.

I have not got the time to go into details; otherwise, I can quote not one but a thousand instances. Take, for instance, the case of our leader the late Law Minister, Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar. He passed his matric examination in the third class. But since he got the opportunity of being helped by the Maharaja Gaekwad he showed his merits and made great progress and showed to the country what he was. In the same way you will find that there are thousands of boys, who due to circumstances could not show their merit. But as soon as they have opportunities, you will find that they have shown their merit. I have seen persons who have passed matric just in the third class, but obtained a first class in the B.A. and other examinations only because they got certain facilities. So my request to the Government is that they should not adopt this policy of restricting the Backward classes in getting University education in the interests of the country at least. I can say only that much, because I have no time at my disposal to explain this matter in detail.

I shall then refer to another aspect which I mentioned in the beginning, namely, the economic condition of the scheduled caste people. You know that the Scheduled Caste people in the country are too poor. What are they? They have not got the means to a livelihood. They wholly and solely depend on others in the villages and they have to live at the sweet will of the villagers. If they take water from the public well, immediately you will find that they are boycotted from the next day by the caste Hindu villagers. They are not allowed to come to the village; they are not allowed to go to the fields; they are not given any work; nothing of the sort. That is the position. So, under the circumstances, when this is the position of the Scheduled Caste people, I just want to ask this Government as to what they have done in order to improve the economic condition of the Scheduled Caste people in the country. Of course, the Government will come forward with a report and so many other nasty things. I will just tell you what is being done. In the report, certain schemes have been mentioned. The Khadi and Village Industries Commission has been mentioned in the report. If anybody wants to refer to it, I shall give the page number: the page number is 145, in Part II of the report. There, it is said that employment was provided to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, practically the latter during the year 1959-60, numbering 50, 833. During that year, 50838 persons earned Rs. 1.76 lakhs under the scheme mentioned in the report. It is also stated that the largest number of those employed was from Bombay and so on. Just imagine this. I am very weak in mathematics, but I have calculated it and I find that if 50, 838 people earned Rs. 1.76 lakhs , it comes to Rs. 3.4 per head. Nothing has been mentioned as to whether it is for a year or for a month or for a day. But I think it is for the whole year. The Government solved the economic problem of the scheduled castes people by giving Rs. 3.4 a man!

In the next para, the Commission has said that it is difficult to indicate the actual number of persons belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes benefited by the programme under their review. 16,573 people were appointed part-time and 769 people

were appointed full-time. They earned Rs. 2.07 lakhs. If this amount is divided amongst 17,306 people it comes to Rs. Rs. 11.9 per head for ten months' work. This is how the Government are solving the economic problem of the scheduled castes people. In the report, it is said that the Government are solving this economic problem of the Scheduled castse peopel.

Government say that we are having cottage industries. What is cottage industry? Take this khadi business—weaving. I come from Nasik district and there are some talukas where our scheduled castes people are doing this business of weaving. They have left the weaving business, because there is no market for their produce. I do not want to read the figures and take up the valuable time of the House. I have toured Punjab and other ports of the country. The weavers have stopped weaving, because Governmnt are encouraging only khadi, which is handwoven and hand-spun. If I bring mill yarn and start weaving, I am given no support. Is it not a cottage industry? What are the Government doing in this connection? Government should see that the scheduled castes people are supported in this respect and their financial position is improved.

Then, shoe-making is done by the scheduled castes people. Whenever the State Trading Corporation wants to send shoes to foreign countries, it purchases the shoes from the scheduled castes people and send them. We have no objection to that, but they have put another middleman. I think there is nothing wrong in mentioning the name of my friend, Shri Gupta. I do not know whether he comes from Chamar family. I think, he is not a Chamar; he is a baniya, a middleman and the contract of exporting shoes to foreign countries is given to him.

What happened during the time when hon. Minister, Shri Shastri, was Commerce Minister? There is one Agra Charam Kala Kendra at Agra. It is a registered association of actual shoe manufacturers of Scheduled caste. They applied that they may be allowed to export shoes to foreign countries, but they were not allowed. The matter is hanging for the last two years and the middleman, Shri Gupta, is taking advantage of all the benefits. I do not know what is going on. The people working in the business should be given the first preference, but the Chamars who do the business are not encouraged.

As far as my information goes, he purchases shoes from a shoe-maker for something between Rs. 17 and Rs. 24 a pair. They sell it to foreign countries at Rs. 32 or Rs 40 or Rs. 45 per pair. A man earns from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 per pair for doing nothing. He just purchases the shoe from the shoes-makers and sends them to foreign countries. How many pairs are sent? Not hundred or thousand, but lakhs of pairs are sent every year to foreign countries. The middleman is taking this benefit. The benefit is not going to the Chamars who are scheduled castes people.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member's time is up.

Shri B. K. Gaikward: I do not want to displease you this time; I shall finish.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am thankful to him, but he should give some consideration. If the bell is callous, he should not be impervious.

Shri B. K. Gaikward: I shall just finish. I was going to request the Government through you to do something for these scheduled caste people, who have been suffering for years from poverty. Government should remove the middleman and see that the scheduled castes people are benefited.

I said in my speech that I will be mentioning some instances. There is one village called Shalimar. There the scheduled caste people have been

[Shri B. K. Gaikwad].

driven out by caste Hindus for the last three years, they have become refugees. The matter was reported to the police and I myself went and saw the Inspector General of Police, Delhi. I took the Commissioner, Shri Srikant, to the village and showed him what had happened. He gave the assurance that he will do something. But he has got no power; he can only give assurances. For the last three years, they have become refugees. They are not allowed to come into the village. Their houses have been looted.

There are so many cases of this sort, but I abide by your ringing the bell and resume my seat.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जब से इस रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा चल रही है, जितने माननीय सदस्यों को मैं ने सुना करीब करीब सभी ने इस समस्या की गम्भीरता के बारे में जिक्र किया, और मैं कह सकता हूं कि चाहे वे सरकारी दल के सदस्य रहे हों, उनकी भी यह जुरत नहीं पड़ी कि इस समस्या से वह इन्कार करते । हां यह अवश्य है कि दो एक माननीय सदस्यों ने और खास तौर से बाल्मीकी जी ने कुछ आगे बढ़ कर और बाद में कुछ पीछे हट कर उस चीज को पीछे लाने की कोशिश की पर असलियत को वह भी बेचारे छिपा नहीं सके ।

यह हरिजनों, आदिम जाति के और पिछड़े हुए लोगों की समस्या एक विषम समस्या है और इस समस्या का सम्बन्ध जाति प्रथा से है । मैं बराबर कहता आया हूं, और, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके द्वारा पुनः इस सदन में दुहराऊंगा कि जब तक इस जाति प्रथा का अन्त नहीं होता तब तक न तो इस समस्या का हल होगा, न देश में राष्ट्रीयता कायम होगी, न एकता कायम होगी, और न देश के अन्दर स्वतंत्रता और समता कायम रह सकती है । यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है और जब ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न पर बहस हो रही है तो हम देखते हैं कि इस सदन में--अभी तो प्रधान मंत्री जी मौजूद हैं--अब तक कोई भी मंत्रि मंडल का सदस्य नहीं था, हमारी उप मंत्राणी महोदया थीं वह भी उठकर चली गयीं, एक हमारे सभा सचिव श्री जोशी जी बैठे थे । इतना अहम प्रश्न और इस तरह का सरकार का रुख ।

अगर हम रिपोर्ट को पढ़ें तो उसमें यदा कदा शिकायतें की गयी हैं कि राज्य सरकारों ने यह रिपोर्ट नहीं दी वह रिपोर्ट नहीं दी । रिपोर्ट को देखा जाये तो पता चलेगा कि दस राज्यों ने और तीन केन्द्र शासित राज्यों ने उनको कुछ सूचनायें दीं और बाकी ने नहीं दीं । इस तरह आठ बच रहते हैं । फिर आप देखें कि कुछ परिपत्र आयुक्त महोदय द्वारा जारी किये गये । उन परिपत्रों का जहां तक सवाल है सभी का उत्तर नहीं आया और कई कई राज्यों से ६-७-८ परिपत्रों का उत्तर नहीं आया । इससे पता चलता है कि किस तरह राज्य सरकारें इस समस्या को हल कर रही हैं और इस मामले में कितनी रुचि लेती हैं यह इस रिपोर्ट से जाहिर हो जाता है । आज भी इस चीज की शिकायत की गई है और पिछली बार भी शिकायत की गई कि हरिजनों के उद्धार और उत्थान के हेतु राज्य सरकारों का जो कर्तव्य है वह उसको पूरा नहीं करती है । लेकिन मैं यह निवेदन करूंगा कि जो केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र हैं वहां से कोई रिपोर्ट क्यों नहीं आती है ? फिर अब तो सौभाग्य से या दुर्भाग्य से जितने भी राज्य हैं वहां पर कांग्रेस पार्टी ही सत्तारूढ़ पार्टी है और केन्द्र में भी कांग्रेस पार्टी सत्ता में है तो राज्य सरकारें क्यों नहीं अपनी रिपोर्ट भेजतीं यह कुछ समझ में नहीं आता । इसके लिए तो यही कहना पड़ेगा कि उनमें आपस में कुछ एक मिली जुली भुगत चल रही है कि वह अपनी जिम्मेदारी इन पर डालें और यह अपनी जिम्मेदारी उन पर डालें असल में मालूम होता है कि कोई

भी इस समस्या का समाधान और हल नहीं चाहता ।

यहां पर हरिजन तथा पिछड़ी जाति के लड़कों को वजीफे दिये जाने की बात और उनके स्कूलों में दाखिले की बात को लेकर काफी चर्चा हुई है । मैं उन बातों को लेकर अपना समय नहीं लगाना चाहता लेकिन मैं यह अवश्य कहूंगा कि यह छुआछूत का जो प्रश्न है वह अभी भी विद्यमान है और हल नहीं हुआ है ।

छुआछूत के दो रूप हैं । एक तो छुआछूत वह है जो अभी भी गांवों में चलती है । आज भी गांवों के अन्दर हम देखते हैं कि नहाने की जगह से लेकर, पूजा पाठ में और उठने बैठने इन सब में यह छुआछूत बर्ती जाती है । लेकिन मैं आपको छुआछूत का दूसरा रूप भी बताना चाहता हूं और वह हमारे पढ़े लिखे लोगों में चलती है । यह तो ठीक है कि जहां तक पढ़े लिखे तबके का ताल्लुक है दफ्तरों का सवाल है, बड़े बड़े अफसरों का सवाल है उनमें छुआछूत खाने, पीने और चाय तक तो दूर हो गई है लेकिन जहां नौकरियां देने का सवाल आता है, जहां तरकी देने का सवाल आता है, छुआछूत की बीमारी ने बड़ा घृणित रूप धारण कर लिया है । जाति प्रथा का इतना नंगा नाच हो रहा है कि अगर किसी राज्य में कोई अमुक जाति का मुख्य मंत्री बन जाय तो देखने में यह आता है कि चीफ सेक्रेटरी, इंस्पैक्टर जनरल आफ पुलिस और अन्य विभागों के आला अफसर सब उसी जाति के भर जाते हैं । यह जाति प्रथा की बीमारी उत्तर प्रदेश से लेकर केन्द्र तक घर कर गयी है और कोई इस से अछता नहीं बचा है । यह जातिप्रथा छुआछूत का एक मिला जुला नतीजा है जो कि हम देख रहे हैं लेकिन इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए कोई कोशिश नहीं की जाती है ।

हमारे साथी बाल्मीकी ने इस जाप प्रथा के कारण भेदभाव के उदाहरण पेश किये । मैं भी सदन् के सामने इसी डिस्क्रिमनेशन को लेकर एक उदाहरण रखना चाहता हूं और वह ब्लिटज अखबर में निकला था । श्री इन्द्र देव प्रसाद जोकि कामर्स एंड इंडस्ट्री मिनिस्ट्री में असिस्टेंट था । हालात ने उसको आत्महत्या करने के लिए विवश कर दिया । उसके सवर्ण जाति के सुपीरियर्स ने उसके साथ भेदभावपूर्ण व्यवहार किया क्योंकि वह एक हरिजन था । आत्महत्या करने से पहले उसके सैक्शन सुपरिनटेंडेंट के बतौर काम करने का चांस था क्योंकि सैक्शन सुपरिनटेंडेंट दो महीने की छुट्टी पर गया था लेकिन जो उसका ड्यू प्रमोशन था वह उसे नहीं दिया गया और उसको तरक्की न देकर उससे कम क्वालिफाइड आदमी को उस जगह पर बिठा दिया गया । इन परिस्थितियों से मजबूर होकर और फ्रस्ट्रेटेड होकर उसने १६ मई की सुबह को आत्महत्या कर ली

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य को मालूम होगा कि अगर वे किसी एक खास मामले को लेकर सदन् में चर्चा करना चाहते हैं तो मंत्री महोदय को उसका पहले नोटिस मिलना चाहिये । इस तरह से मंत्री साहब उसका कैसे जवाब दे सकेंगे ?

श्री रामसेवक यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह चीज अखबारों में काफी जगह पा चुकी है और इस पर इतनी चर्चा हो चुकी है कि मैं समझता हूं कि हमारी मंत्राणी महोदया इस केस को अच्छी तरह से जानती होंगी . .

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले से यह फर्ज कर लेना कि मंत्राणी महोदया इसके बारे में जानकारी रखती होंगी ठीक न होगा । अगर माननीय सदस्य कोई इंडिविजुएल केस रखना चाहते हैं तो उसका उनको पहले से नोटिस देना चाहिए वरना मंत्री महोदय उसका जवाब नहीं देंगे ।

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: There are several cases of this nature.

श्री रामसेवक यादव : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस जातिप्रथा और भेदभाव के बारे में

[श्री रामसेवक यादव]

और कितनी ही मिसालें दे सकता हूं । मैंने इस के . का इसलिए जिक्र किया क्योंकि इसकी चर्चा अखबारों में काफी हो चुकी है और मैं समझता हूं कि हमारी मंत्राणी महोदया को अवश्य इस बारे में जानकारी होगी ।

इसी तरह राजस्थान की घटना मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं । जिला सीकर में नीम के थाने के समीप एक गनेश्वर झरना है । वहां पर हरिजनों को स्नान करने नहीं दिया जाता है । पिछले वर्ष तीन हरिजनों ने उस झरने में नहाने का प्रयास किया था तो उस प्रयास का परिणाम यह हुआ कि वहां के सवर्ण लोग इकट्ठे हुए और उन हरिजनों के ऊपर घातक प्रहार किया और मजा यह है कि वहां की सुखाड़िया सरकार ने उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की । मैं श्रीमन्, आपके द्वारा माननीय सदस्यों को यह बताना चाहता हूं कि आगामी २ अक्तूबर को हम लोग उस स्थान पर हरिजनों को लेकर जायेंगे और हरिजनों को वहां पर स्नान करने का अधिकार दिलाने का प्रयत्न करेंगे और संविधान की रक्षा करेंगे ।

भारतीय संविधान में यह साफ तौर पर लिखा हुआ है कि मनुष्यों के बीच में जाति या किसी अन्य चीज को लेकर कोई भेदभाव नहीं बर्ता जायगा लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि इस तरह से संविधान की उपेक्षा की जा रही है । जहां तक मैं समझता हूं रिपोर्ट में इस घटना का कहीं जिक्र नहीं है हालांकि यह इतनी अहम घटना है । उनके खिलाफ कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हुई ।

हिन्दुस्तान की आबादी इस समय करीब साढ़े ४३ करोड़ के है । इस रिपोर्ट ६, को देखने से मालूम होता है कि सन् १९५८ में अस्पृश्यता के सिलसिले में ३९८ मुकद्दमात दर्ज किये गये जबकि सन् १९५९ में ऐसे मुकद्दमों की तादाद घट कर ३८९ रह गयी है । इस हिसाब से ९ मकद्दमे कम हुए और यह कहा जा सकता है कि अस्पृश्यता निवारण की प्रगति अच्छी है लेकिन मैं एक दूसरा नतीजा निकालूंगा और वह नतीजा यह है कि अगर हम इस फीगर को सही मान लें और यह मान लें कि सरकार की मशीनरी चाहे राज्यों की हो अथवा केन्द्र की हो, इन मामलों को लेकर ठीक चलती है और जब यह जुर्म दस्तअंदाजी का जुर्म है और इसमें पुलिस को मुकद्दमा चलाने का अधिकार है और चूंकि मुकद्दमों की संख्या इतनी कम है इसलिए हम यह मान लें कि छुआछूत जैसी समस्या इस देश में है ही नहीं । लेकिन श्रीमन्, असलियत क्या है । असलियत तो यह है कि इसके बारे में कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं होती है, कोई इनक्वायरी और जांच पड़ताल नहीं होती और जांच होती भी है तो मुकद्दमा नहीं चलता है । आखिर आप यह क्यों भूल जाते हैं कि यह रिपोर्ट लिखने वाले, इनक्वायरी करने वाले और मुकद्दमा चलाने वाले लोग हैं कौन ? मैं तो यह बड़ी खुशकिस्मती समझूंगा और केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकारों की इसको कामयाबी मानूंगा अगर वे अपने पुलिस अधिकारियों को ही हरिजनों पर अत्याचार करने से रोक सकें ।

अभी मैं मुगलसराय गया था । वहां पर मुझे मालूम हुआ कि इसी केन्द्रीय सरकार के रेल विभाग के अन्तर्गत वाच एण्ड वार्ड में हरिजन भाई भी रहते हैं और सवर्ण हिन्दू भी रहते हैं । वहां जो भंडारखाना है जहां भोजन उनको मिलता है वह हरिजनों को चौके में नहीं मिलता है और सवर्ण लोगों को चौके में खाना परोसा जाता है । इस तरह का भेदभाव उनके साथ बर्ता जाता है यह मामला ऊपर आया भी है ।

इसी तरह का भेदभाव इलाहाबाद युनिवरसिटी के होस्टल में जहां कि आई० ए० एस० के ट्रेनीज विद्यार्थी रहते हैं हरिजन और सवर्ण विद्यार्थियों के बीच में चलता है । यही

भेदभाव पुलिस में भी होता है और अगर किसी आदमी की हत्या हो जाय तो उसकी लाश को ले जाने के लिये कौन तलाश किया जाता है। लाश को ढोने के लिए एक खास जाति है, चमार जाति, जिसके कि सदस्य श्री जगजीवन राम हैं, उस जाति के आदमी को तलाश किया जाता है। यह भेदभाव जाति जाति के बीच में हम लोग ही करते नहीं हैं बल्कि सरकार की मशीनरी करती है। १०९ के मुकद्दमे हम देखते हैं कि हरिजनों पर ही चलते हैं। एक तरफ तो हरिजनों के पास नौकरी नहीं है कोई रोजगार नहीं है और मजा यह है कि जब वह कहीं जाते हैं तो उनके ऊपर १०९ का मुकदमा कर दिया जाता है। १०९ का चालान उन्हीं लोगों का होता है। इस तरह से हम देखते हैं कि सरकारी प्रशासन में भी हरिजनों के साथ भेदभावपूर्ण व्यवहार किया जा रहा है।

जब जहां तक पिछड़ी जाति के विद्यार्थियों को वजीफे मिलने की बात है तो वह भी उनको नहीं मिल पाते हैं क्योंकि वह तो फर्स्ट डिवीजन हासिल नहीं कर सकते हैं। अब जाहिर है कि जिनको रहने की सुविधा नहीं, रोजगार की सुविधा नहीं उनके बच्चों को फर्स्ट डिवीजन कैसे मिलेगा ?

15.27 hrs.

[SHRI JAGANATHA RAO *in the Chair*]

अब यह फर्स्ट डिवीजन की कैद लगाने का तो मतलब यह हुआ कि वह पिछड़ी जाति हरिजनों को वजीफा देना ही नहीं चाहती गांवों में एक कहावत है कि मांगने गये थे पूत, मर गया भर्तार। अब उनके लिए यह शर्त लगाना कि जब तक वे इतने मार्क्स नहीं लायेंगे उनको विश्वविद्यालय में दाखिला नहीं मिल सकेगा एक तरह से पिछड़ी जाति के लोगों को विश्वविद्यालय में दाखिल होने से रोक दिया गया है। अब हरिजनों में स्त्रियों को भी शामिल करता हूं और उनमें कुछ मुसलमान भाई भी आ जाते हैं जैसे मोमिन, अंसार इन लोगों की संख्या का अगर हिसाब लगायें तो ३६–३७ करोड़ लोगों के बच्चों की आगे पढ़ने पर यह शर्त लगा कर एक तरह से रोक लगा दी गई है।

श्री गायकवाड़ जी ने डा० श्रीमाली जी को मनु की पदवी दी। बेचारे श्रीमाली का क्या, असली मनु तो प्रधान मंत्री नेहरू हैं। इस अवसर पर हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी बैठे हुए है और मैं उनसे निवेदन करूंगा कि अगर थोड़ी सी भी हमदर्दी इस देश के गरीब पिछड़ी और हरिजन लोगों के साथ है तो कम से कम इस तरीके का प्रतिबन्ध दाखिले के लिये नहीं लगाना चाहिए और उनको आगे पढ़ने का मौका देना चाहिये। सरकार को इसके लिए प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए।

हम देखते हैं कि इस सदन में मामूली मामूली विषयों पर बहसें हो जाती हैं। कोई साधारण सी भी घटना होती है तो उसका रेफ़रेंस हाउस में होता है। यह समझ कर कि पिछड़ी जातियों की आर्थिक समस्या और सामाजिक समस्या जटिल है, उनके लिए विशेष सुविधा की जरूरत है, एक कमीशन नियुक्त किया गया, जिसकी रिपोर्ट आती है। ये पार्लियामेंट खत्म होने जा रही है। पिछली बार मैंने पूछा कि क्यों इस पर बहस नहीं होती है, क्यों इतना पैसा व्यय किया गया है। मेरे कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि इतने महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर भी बहस करने का अवसर नहीं दिया जाता है।

जब सरकार यह कहती है कि हम जाति को पिछड़ेपन का आधार नहीं मानेंगे, बल्कि हम आर्थिक सामाजिक और शिक्षा की स्थिति से पिछड़ेपन की जांच करेंगे, तो फिर जिन हरिजन भाइयों ने बौद्ध धर्म को स्वीकार किया है और इस प्रकार उनकी स्थिति में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है, उनको भी वही सुविधाएं मिलनी चाहियें, जो कि हरिजनों के रूप में मिलती थीं।

मैं डिस्क्रिमनेशन की एक और मिसाल देना चाहता हूं। मुझे गर्व है—और देश

[श्री रामसेवक यादव]

को भी गर्व होना चाहिए—कि डा० अम्बेदकर जैसा प्रतिभावान व्यक्ति इस देश में पैदा हुआ । हम देखते हैं कि दूसरे भाई माननीय बुजुर्गों और नेताओं की प्रतिमायें सेंट्रल हाल में लगा दी गई हैं, लेकिन डा० अम्बेदकर, जो कि केन्द्रीय मंत्री-मंडल के सदस्य और संविधान के निर्माता रहे हैं, की प्रतिमा को वहां स्थान नहीं मिल पाया है ।

यदि सरकार चाहती है कि इस सिलसिले में कुछ काम हो, तो वह मेरे इन सुझावों की तरफ ध्यान दे । हमारी सामाजिक और आर्थिक समस्याओं को दूर करने के लिये इन बातों पर अमल करना जरूरी है ।

रविदास, कबीर, तुकाराम, रामदास आदि उदार समाज-सुधारकों के उपदेश पाठ्य-पुस्तकों में बच्चों को पढ़ाये जायें, ताकि जातीयता का विष हमारे समाज से निकल सके ।

तहसीलों और डेवेलपमेंट ब्लाक्स में अधिकारी और समाज के कार्यकर्ता और दूसरे लोग मिल कर सहभोज और सभायें साल-ब-साल करते रहें ।

अखिल भारतीय जाति विनाश संघ को भी सहयोग दिया जाये और अधिक सहभोज और अन्तर्जातीय विवाह संगठित किये जायें । जो लोग अन्तर्जातीय विवाह करें, उनको सरकारी नौकरियों और गजेटिड नौकरियों में प्राथमिकता दी जाये ।

हरिजनों, आदिवासियों, स्त्रियों और मोमिन, अन्सार आदि पिछड़ी जातियों को, कम से कम जब तक जाति प्रथा का अन्त न हो जाये और समानता और समता स्थापित न हो जाये, बड़ी नौकरियों और गजेटिड नौकरियों में साठ प्रतिशत अवसर दिये जायें, चाहे वे दूसरों के मुकाबले में कम योग्य भी क्यों न हों । उनकी अयोग्यता के सम्बन्ध में जो दलील दी जाती है, वही दलील अंग्रेज हिन्दुस्तानियों के बारे में दिया करते थे । जब तक उनको काम करने का मौका नहीं मिलेगा, तब तक उनमें योग्यता कैसे आयगी ?

भूमि सुधार के सम्बन्ध में हरिजनों को जमीन देने की बात की जाती है । मैं उत्तर प्रदेश का उदाहरण आपके सामने रखूंगा । वहां पर चालीस एकड़ अधिकतम सीमा निर्धारित की गई है और उसके अलावा बाग, मुर्गी फ़ार्मिग, बगीचा, जड़ी बूटी वाली भूमि आदि इतना कुछ छोड़ दिया गया है कि जमीन बंट ही नहीं सकती है । हरिजनों और पिछड़ी जातियों को जमीन देने का जो सिद्धान्त है, उस की आत्मा की रक्षा करते हुए उन लोगों को वास्तविक रूप में जमीन दी जाए और दिखावे और प्रचार का काम न किया जाये ।

जहां तक लगान की माफी का प्रश्न है, दस बीघा से नीचे की खेती बिनामुनाफ़े की होती है, इसलिये मेरा सुझाव है कि हरिजनों का लगान माफ किया जाना चाहिए ।

Shri Ayyakannu (Nagapattinam—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Mr. Chairman, when I stand to speak today on the Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled ribes, I cannot but remember the great soul of our beloved Pantji who devoted a large part of his time to the cause of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. At the same time, we have at least got the consolation that we have got our Shastriji, who is also equally interested in the problem of Scheduled Castes and Tribbes.

Sir, in fact, I do not like to take part today in this debate because I feel it is not a problem entirely left to the Scheduled Castes alone; it is a problem covering the whole nation. I feel that not only the members of the Scheduled Caste but others also should take inretest in this subject. If it is to be more effective, I would

say that this report should be discussed not only by hon. Members belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes but by all the Members of this House, because it is not fair on our part to fight always for our right. As far as I am concerned, I have spoken on almost all the reports ever since I have been elected to this House and I have emptied all the suggestions. So, there is nothing novel for me to place before this House and, therefore, it is not fair on my part to speak at all. Anyhow, when I see that there is none other than members belonging to the Scheduled Castes for taking part in this debate, I feel that I should also participate.

An Hon. Member: In spite of our repeated requests, we are not given an opportunity to speak.

Shri Ayyakannu: In that case, I would request the Chair to give more opportunities to other members than to Scheduled Castes. That would be a fair thing. Anyhow, I am glad that many of our hon. Members are interested in this subject.

Then I would like to stress one or two points. I am not very much interested in this report, because it is very stale and routine and contains nothing new. Every year it contains the same chapters; there is nothing novel in this. Then, most of the recommendations made by the Commissioner even in his first report have not been implemented by Government so far. It is like a composition. Every year that report is placed before this august House. It is nothing but a school-boy's composition. I request that I may be excused for making these remarks; because, there is nothing new in that.

Now I would like to make some general reference to the report. I never used to make general references because whenever I came to speak I used to come fully prepared. This time, because I am not very much interested, I want to stress only one or two major problems. I think this problem cannot be solved by giving jobs to a few men belonging to the Scheduled Castes or sending a few peolpe as Members of Parliament or members of the State Legislature. Radical steps have to be taken if we are to solve this problem. But for our father of the nation, Mahatma Gandhi, it would not have been possible for us to come to this level. We have to admit that. I hope even my hon. frined, Shri Gaikwad, would agree with me when I say that but for that great soul, it would not have been possible for the Scheduled Gaste people to come up to this level. So, I always think that this problem can be solved only by great souls. If I may say so, it is impossible for us to spare our Panditji for this work; but if we can get such a great personality, I think this problem can be solved. Otherwise, it cannot be solved because it has almost become an instinct with other people.

Here I will refer to a personal experience. Only a few days ago. I had been to the Legislative Assembly in Madras and I was talking with a few friends of mine. A member of that Assembly, whom I have not met earlier, was speaking with me freely, perhaps, he did not know that I belong to the Scheduled Caste—and he gave me all the respect due to a Member of Parliament. Then, after some time, he asked me of the caste to which I belong. I told him in reply that I am a harijan. The next day, when I met him and wished him, he started talking to me in the third person, without showing the respect or regard which he was showing the previous day. He treated me more or less as a servant. I am not blaming him for this, because it has almost become an instinct with other people.

Therefore, I feel that only a psychological revolution can solve this Scheduled Caste pepole. After all, even among the Scheduled Castes, only the advanced people are taking adventage of the membership of the legislatures and appointments. To bring about a classless society we

[Shri Ayyakannu]

have to bring a psychological revolution, as that alone can solve this problem.

For this we have to make a lot of propagonda and we have to produce a lot of literature. After Mahatma Gandhi this kind of an enthusiasm is lacking. This problem cannot be solved even by this Government. As our hon. Deputy Minister has rightly said, private agencies are the proper organs for this because they can carry on this with a religious zeal and with some kind of a fervour and enthusiasm. Then only this problem could be solved.

I would like to refer to only one or two problems with regard to appointments. The service conditions of the Scheduled Castes are still very inadequate although the Government is taking every possible step. Our Government have laid down so many policies in this regard, as, for example, when cases of Scheduled Castes people are taken up for promotion they should be considered sympathetically and leniently. The standard should also be viewed. All these things are laid down in instructions and even in our Constitution. Still, I feel that the executing machinery is not implementing these. Everywhere it is so. I have very great respect for the Service Commissions, yet we see that whereas some 20 or 30 persons pass in the written examination every year, actually only one or two or three persons are selected for appointment. This is a very low percentage. Therefore I suggest to our hon. Deputy Minister to seriously consider having a special examination for the Scheduled Castes alone. Once you had an Assistants' Examination for the Scheduled Castes alone and you selected the best men among them. I request you to think on the same lines and see whether it is possible for the Government to conduct a special IAS and IPS examination for selecting the best men among the Scheduled Castes. That is one suggestion that I would like to make in this regard and this should be thoroughly examined. I hope our hon. Deputy Minister will say something about this in her concluding remarks because service conditions are very important.

Then, in view of the Supreme Court judgment the Home Ministry should think and also advise other departments to take steps for seeing that they have this kind of reservation for promotion to the selection posts also. Apart from this, as I have told you, this time I am not very much inspired on this subject and therefore I conclude with these remarks.

श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह (गिरनार) शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट एवं शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज कमिश्नर की रिपोर्ट पर बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने अपने विचार प्रकट किए हैं । उन्होंने कई बातों का अपने भाषणों में जिक्र किया है । मैं एक ही बात के बारे में अपने विचार प्रकट करना चाहती हूं । हमारी डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहिबा ने स्केवेंजिंग सिस्टम के बारे में कुछ कहा और इस पर दुःख भी प्रकट किया है । इसी के बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहती हूं । इस विषय में मैं समझती हूं कि पिछले तेरह वर्षों में हम कुछ भी नहीं कर पाये हैं । हमें चाहिए था कि हम इसकी शुरुआत तो कर देते लेकिन वह भी हमने नहीं की है । इसका क्या कारण है, यह मैं चाहती हूं कि माननीय मंत्री जी जब उत्तर दें, तो प्रकाश डालें । हम दो योजनाओं को पूरा कर चुके हैं और उनके दौरान में इसके बारे में हम कुछ न कुछ तो अवश्य कर सकते थे लेकिन हमने नहीं किया । मैं पूछना चाहती हूं कि उसका क्या कारण है ? क्या हम इसके बारे में कोई स्कीम भी नहीं बना सकते थे, क्या हम कोई टाइम-लिमिट्स भी नहीं फिक्स कर सकते थे, कि इतने समय में हमारे देश से यह जो इनह्यूमन सिस्टम है, यह जो स्केवेंजिंग सिस्टम है, मैला सिर पर उठा कर ले जाने की जो प्रथा है जो कि भद्दी प्रथा है, इसको खत्म किया जाए । मैंने पूरी रिपोर्ट तो नहीं पढ़ी है

लेकिन यह ढूंढने का अवश्य प्रयत्न किया है कि इसके बारे में कुछ कहा गया हो लेकिन कुछ भी नहीं कहा गया है । मैंने यह ढूंढने का भी प्रयत्न किया है कि किसी जगह पर पायलट प्राजैक्ट के तौर पर शुरू इसको किया गया है या नहीं, लेकिन यह भी मुझे देखने को नहीं मिला है । तीसरा प्लान जो कल हमारे सामने रखा गया है, उसको मैं पढ़ तो नहीं सकी हूं लेकिन उसमें से यह देखने का मैंने जरूर प्रयास किया है कि इसके बारे में उसमें कुछ कहा गया है या नहीं और उसमें मैंने पाया है कि इसके बारे में दो तीन लाइनें लिखी गई हैं मगर जो हम चाहते हैं इसको जल्दी से खत्म किया जाए, इसके बारे में कुछ भी नहीं कहा गया है । इस तरह से इसका जिक्र न देख कर मुझे बड़ा दुःख हुआ है और यही कारण है कि मुझे बोलने के लिये विवश होना पड़ा है, मुझे बोलने की प्रेरणा मिली है ।

दुनिया में अमरीका वाले और रशिया वाले स्पेस पर विजय पाने की तैयारी कर रहे हैं और यह इस बात का द्योतक है कि विज्ञान ने कितनी तरक्की कर ली है । विज्ञान की तरक्की को देख कर हमें गर्व और खुशी का अनुभव होता है । मगर जब हम अपनी बहनों और भाइयों को सिर पर मैला उठा कर जाते हुए देखते हैं तो हमारा सिर मानों शर्म से झुक जाता है । हमने लोक शासन और डेमोक्रेसी को अपनाया है और हम ह्यूमन डिगनिटी और ह्यूमन राइट्स की बात करते हैं । मगर जब हम इस कुप्रथा को देखते हैं तो विवश हो जाते हैं इस नतीजे पर पहुंचने को कि ह्यूमन डिगनिटी और ह्यूमन राइट्स कहां पर हैं ? बेशक आज मेरी पार्टी की सरकार है मगर मुझे यह कहने में दुःख होता है कि इस बारे में हम जितने निर्बल रहे हैं, इतने निर्बल शायद और किसी काम में नहीं रहे हैं । जितनी इंटेंसिटी हमें इस काम के लिये दिखानी चाहिए थी, हमने नहीं दिखाई है । थोड़े से पैमाने में भी अगर हमने इंटेंसिटी दिखाई होती तो यह काम शुरू हो गया होता । मगर हमने ऐसा नहीं किया । अगर हमारे दिल में इंटेंसिटी आ जाए तो काम को किये बिना हम नहीं रह सकते हैं ।

एक तरफ हम देखते हैं कि जो भंगी हैं, जो इस काम को करते हैं, वे इस को छोड़ने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं । जिन लोगों का यह काम है वह समझते हैं कि इस को करने का उन का पूरा अधिकार है और यह काम उन के लिये सुरक्षित रखा हुआ है और इस पर उन का वैसा ही अधिकार है जैसा जमींदारों का या राजा महाराजाओं का पुराने जमाने में अपनी जमीनों पर या अपनी रियासतों पर अधिकार हुआ करता था दूसरी ओर जो सवर्ण हिन्दू है उन के दिल कुछ पत्थर जैसे बन गये हैं । उन के दिलों में भी ऐसी भावना नहीं आती हैं कि उन से यह काम छुड़वाया जाये । और ऐसी बात सुन कर मैं दंग रह जाती हूं कि हम में से कुछ माननीय सदस्य ऐसे भी हैं जो यह सोचते हैं कि भंगी लोगों का जो अधिकार है उन के इस अधिकार को अगर हम खत्म करना चाहते हैं तो उस के लिये हमें उन को कम्पेन्सेशन देना चाहिये । जिस जमाने में हम रह रहे हैं इस जमाने में इस तरह की प्रथा को जारी रहते देख कर आश्चर्य होता है । आज हम पोलिटिकल इक्वैलिटी की बात करते हैं, पोलिटिकल जस्टिस की बात करते हैं । लेकिन जहां पर सोशल और इकोनोमिक जस्टिस और इक्वैलिटी नहीं होती वहां ये लोग पोलिटिकल राइट्स को किस तरह से इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है । कुछ भाई कह सकते हैं कि मैं ख्वाबी बातें कर रही हूं । मगर मैं समझती हूं कि यह कोई कठिन बात नहीं है, ऐसी बात नहीं है जो हो न सके । इसको खत्म किया जा सकता है । अगर हम यह सोचते हैं कि हर एक शहर में वाटर वर्क्स बन जायें, ड्रेनेज सिस्टम बन जाये तब हम

[श्रीमती जयाबेन शाह]

इस की ओर ध्यान दें और तब तक के लिये चुप बैठे रहें और कुछ न करें, तो यह मेरी समझ में बात नही आती है । मेरा भी कुछ तजुर्बा है और मुझे मालूम है कि इस बारे में सोचने वाले हमारे देश में कुछ लोग हैं और उन्हों ने रास्ता भी बनाया है ।

मलकानी कमेटी बनाई थी, और उस में काफी वक्त हुआ अपनी रिपोर्ट सरकार को दे दी थी । उस रिपोर्ट को हमें क्यों बांटा नहीं गया है, इस को मैं समझ नहीं पाई हूं । यह कोई खानगी चीज नहीं है कि दूसरों को इसे न बताया जाये । इस पर सभी को विचार करने का तथा अपने सुझाव देने का अवसर दिया जाना चाहिये । मैं आशा करती हूं कि इस रिपोर्ट को शीघ्र ही प्रकट किया जायेगा गौर शीघ्र ही इसे हमारे हाथों में दे दिया जायेगा ।

इस प्रथा को खत्म करने के लिये कुछ न कुछ इम्प्लेमेन्ट्स, कुछ न कुछ साधन अगर हम म्यूनिसिपेलिटीज को दे दें जिस से इंसानों को सिर पर जो मैला उठाना पड़ता है वह बन्द हो सके तो इस को शीघ्र ही खत्म किया जा सकता है । इस को खत्म करने के लिये कोई इतने अधिक पैसे की या इतनी बड़ी स्कीम की जरूरत नहीं है। यह बहुत आसान चीज है । अगर कोई कहे कि यह हल हो सकता है, तो मैं इस बात को मानने के लिये तैयार नहीं हूं क्योंकि अगर हम थोड़ी सी भी तकलीफ उठायें तो इस स्थिति में हम कुछ न कुछ फर्क कर सकते हैं । मैं यह बात इसलिये दोहराती हूं कि कांस्टीट्यूशन की यह जिम्मेदारी हम पर डाली हैं कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स के हकों में और उन की जो स्थिति है उस में सुधार करने का हमारा कर्तव्य है । इस के लिये हम ने क्या किया है ? अगर हम उन की तरफ ध्यान दें तो हम उन की आर्थिक स्थिति को ठीक कर सकते हैं, यह तो है ही, लेकिन जहां तक अस्पृश्यता निवारण का प्रश्न है, जब तक हमारे जैसे लोग, जिन को सवर्ण कहे जाते हैं, जो सनातनी हैं, वे कदम उठाने के लिये तैयार नहीं होते हैं तब तक कुछ नहीं हो सकता है । जितने दिन तक वे भंगियों को अपने सिर पर मैला उठा कर ले जाते देखते हैं तब तक उन के दिल से अस्पृश्यता निवारण होना निहायत कठिन है । इसलिये सब से पहले तो हमें यह करना चाहिये कि अगर हम दूसरी जगहों पर कम पैसे भी लगायें तो कोई हर्ज नही है, लेकिन ऐसा कानून बनायें कि जो हमारी थर्ड फाइव इयर प्लान चल रही है उस के दौरान हम इस खराबी को दूर करेंगे । मैं तो इस से भी आगे जाने के लिये तैयार हूं कि इस में भी बहुत सी तकलीफें हैं कि सारी की सारी जिम्मेदारी स्टेट गवर्नमेंटों पर रक्खी गई है । हम देखते हैं कि स्टेटों में जो जूनियर से जूनियर मिनिस्टर होता है उस को बैकवर्ड क्लासेज का काम दिया जाता है । अगर मेरा बस चले तो मैं मुख्य मंत्री को ही यह काम दे दूं और कहूं कि बैकवर्ड क्लासेज का पोर्टफोलियो वे लें । जिस चीज में हमारे देश की प्रैस्टिज का सवाल है उस ओर खास ध्यान दिया जाये और तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना में उस को खत्म करने का हम पक्का निश्चय करें । हाउस से भी मेरी प्रार्थना है कि इस के लिये हम सब मिल कर काम करें चाहे यह सरकार हो या दूसरी सरकारें हों । यह पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है, यह एक नेशनल इश्यू है । मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूं कि हो सकता है कि इस के लिये हमें कुछ लेजिस्लेशन करना पड़े । दोनों ओर से हम निर्बल हैं । हरिजन भी नहीं चाहते कि यह प्रथा बन्द हो और हम भी इतने तत्पर नहीं हैं कि इसे बन्द कर दें । तब एक ही चारा हमारे पास रह जाता है कि हम इस के लिये कोई कानून बना दें कि सिर पर मैला उठाना और हाथों से मैला साफ करने का काम करना हमारे देश में दो, तीन, चार या पांच सालों में खत्म होना है । हम इस का निश्चय करें ।

इस के बारे में मैं और क्या कहूं? आज देश में भंगी की हालत खराब है । यह कहना

कि वहां कुछ हुआ है पर हकीकत से ही आंख मूंदना है । पहले जैसी उन की हालत है ऐसी बात करना मुनासिब नहीं है क्योंकि जिस जमाने में हम पहले जीते थे उस में हमारा राज्य नहीं था । हम कुछ कर नहीं सकते थे क्योंकि हम गुलाम थे । अब जब हमारे सामने यह मौका आया है तो हम क्यों न उस के सवाल को उठायें जो कि पिछड़े हुए लोग या वीकर सेक्शन कहलाता है ? उस में भी जिस चीज को प्रायरिटी देनी चाहिये उस को पहले उठायें । इस सम्बन्ध में मैं ने बहुत सी बातें कही हैं । मैं अब इतना ही कहना चाहती हूं कि अगर हमारा मंत्रालय इस काम को शुरू करने का निश्चय करे तो इस सदन को खुशी ही होगी । इस के लिये टाइम लिमिट फिक्स की जाये । अगर हम इस चीज को जल्दी से जल्दी न कर सकें तो कम से कम थर्ड फाइव इयर प्लान में इस चीज को पूरा करें । इस के लिये कोई स्कीम बने तो उस की ओर चाहे स्टेट गवर्नमेंट हो, चाहे टेरिटरीज हों, जहां पर कि हमारी सत्ता चलती है, हर एक का ध्यान इस की ओर होना आवश्यक है ।

इस के पश्चात् हाउसिंग या आवास का प्रश्न है । हमारे देश में आवास का बड़ा सवाल है । गरीब लोगों के पास आवास है ही नहीं । जब हम हरिजनों की ओर देखते हैं तो चाहे वे शहरों में हो या देहातों में, सबों का एक ही हाल है । इस के सम्बन्ध में भी मैं कुछ सुझाव रखना चाहती हूं । जहां पर म्युनिसिपलिटीज हैं, लोकल बाडीज हैं, उन के लिये क्यों यह आब्लिगेटरी बनाया जाय कि जो उस के वर्कर्स हैं उन के लिये मकान बनाने की जिम्मेदारी वे लें । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि वे ऐसा क्यों नहीं कर सकतीं । पैसा होने पर भी पूरा इस्तेमाल नहीं हो पाता है । म्युनिसिपलिटीज को हम को समझाना पड़ेगा कि उन को हाउसिंग का प्रबन्ध करना होगा । अगर इसके लिये भी हमें कानून बनाना पड़े तो उस में भी हमें कोई हिचकिचाहट नहीं होनी चाहिये क्योंकि जब ऊपर के लोग चुपचाप बैठे रहेंगे, जो हमारे जैसे सवर्ण लोग हैं अगर वे चुपचाप बठे रहेंगे, तब तक पिछड़े हुए वर्ग के लोग ऊपर नहीं आ सकते ।

इस सम्बन्ध में मैं यह बात भी कहना चाहती हूं कि जो भी योजनायें या स्कीमें बनती हैं, चाहे वे कोआपरेटिव की हों या हाउसिंग विभाग की हों, जो लो इनकम ग्रुप वालों की हो वहां पर हरिजनों के लिये प्रबन्ध होना चाहिये । आज ऐसा होता है कि कहीं पर भी अगर हरिजनों के मकान बनाये जाते हैं तो वे बिल्कुल अलग बनाये जाते हैं ।जिस तरह से पुरानी हाउसिंग कालोनीज बनती थीं उन में मैं समझती हूं कि अस्पृश्यता निवारण की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं है । इसलिये जहां पर भी नई हाउसिंग स्कीमें बनें, हाउसिंग सोसायटीज बनें, उन की जमीन में से ५ फी सदी या १० फी सदी प्लाट्स ऐसे रहने चाहियें जिस में हरिजनों के मकान ही बनें । हरिजनों के लिये प्लाट्स पहले से रिजर्व करने चाहियें । लो इनकम ग्रुप वालों में से इन लोगों के लिये जो लोन दिये जाते हैं वे इंटरेस्ट फ्री दिये जाने चाहियें । अगर इस तरह से किया जायेगा तो मैं समझती हूं कि वे लोग गन्दी बस्तियों से निकल कर जहां हम रहते हैं वहां पर आ सकेंगे । आज कल हरिजनों में से पढ़े लिखे लोगों को भी हमारे यहां मकान नहीं मिल सकता है । सवर्ण लोग उन को मकान देने के लिये तैयार नहीं होते हैं । इस कारण पढ़े लिखे हरिजनों को भी गन्दी बस्तियों में जा कर रहना पड़ता है । इसलिये मेरी प्रार्थना है कि जहां पर भी हाउसिंग स्कीम हों उन में हरिजनों के मकानों के लिये पहले से प्लाट रिजर्व किये जायें ।

ड्रिंकिंग वाटर के बारे में भी यह बड़े दुख की बात है कि आज बहुत से ऐसे देहात हैं जिन में जहां पर पशु पानी पीते हैं वहीं पर हरिजनों को भी पानी पीना पड़ता है । मैं समझती हूं कि इस के सम्बन्ध में भले ही कानून बनाया गया हो लेकिन उस पर अमल होना बहुत कठिन है । एक ओर हम देखते हैं कि हरिजनों के अन्दर जो डिसऐबिलिटीज हैं उन को

[श्री मती जशोबेन शाह]

दूर करना है, लेकिन हमें ऐसी परिस्थिति का निर्माण भी करना है कि जिस में जो अधिकार हरिजनों को दिये गये हैं वे उन का पूरा उपयोग कर सकें। यह काम केवल सरकार से नहीं होगा हम जो संसद् सदस्य है, स्टेट्स के लेजिस्लेचर्स के सदस्य हैं, सोशल वर्कर्स हैं उनका काम है कि वे लोगों को जाकर समझायें। साथ ही साथ इस सम्बन्ध में जो लेजिस्लेशन हमने बनाये हैं उन पर पूरा अमल भी होना चाहिये और जहां पर भी उनका उल्लंघन हो, चाहे वह शहर में हो या देहात में, वहां पर लोगों को सजा दी जाये।

मुझे कहनी तो बहुत सी बातें थीं मगर सब से पहले और सबसे अधिक जोर जिस पर देना चाहती थी वह भंगी लोगों की समस्या है जो कि हमारे लिये बड़े शर्म और लज्जा की बात है। उसको हम जल्दी से जल्दी खत्म करें, उसके लिये हम अपना सारा ध्यान लगायें, मजबूती से सिर उठा कर आवाज लगायें और अपनी सरकार को मजबूर करें कि पांच साल के दरम्यान पूरी तरह से इस समस्या को खत्म करें। यही मेरी आप से और मन्त्री महोदय से प्रार्थना है। और सब बातों के कहने का तो मुझे समय नहीं है लेकिन अगर जो बातें मैंने कही हैं उन पर भी अमल हुआ तो मुझे खुशी होगी।

Shri Subodh Hansda (Midnapur—Reserved—Sch. (Tribes)): While the Eighth Report was under discussion on the floor of the House, the Speaker gave a ruling that these Reports should be discussed in the House fifteen days after their being laid on the Table of the House. But I am very sorry to see here that this Report has been laid on the Table of the House as early as on the 26th September, 1960.

An Hon. Member: In April 1961.

Shri Subodh Hansda: Now, almost ten months have passed and this report is under discussion on the floor of the House. I should say that when the Speaker gave the ruling, this report should have been discussed earlier. Because, eleven months have passed and many changes have taken place which we do not know. Even in this report, many suggestions have been made by the Commissioner. But, we do not know what action the State Governments or the Central Government have taken up till now. That has also not been laid on the Table of the House.

16 hrs.

I find from this report that it is not an exhaustive one. The Commissioner himself has admitted that he was not in a position to give a complete picture of the uplift and developmental activities for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. If you open the introductory page, you will see that he has sent a number of reminders to the State Governments for the collection of various data, but they have not supplied him in time. It is not only the case that the State Governments have not supplied the various data which he could have incorporated in this report, they have not replied to many letters. The Assistant Commissioners who are working in the States have also not been assisted by the State Governments. The Commissioner himself appealed to the State Governments that they should give a helping hand to the Assistant Commissioners in the collection of various data for this report. But, it is most unfortunate that the State Governments have not come forward to help the Assistant Commissioners. The result was that he was not in a position to give us a complete picture, an up-to-date picture in this report. You will be surprised to know that the figures or achievements of the year 1957-58 have not been fully incorporated in this report. The Governors are responsible for submitting this report in regard to the Scheduled areas. Even the Governors' reports have not been incorporated in this report. The report for 1959-60 has also not been

submitted for incorporation. I am very sorry to mention this. We want to see what action the Governors and the State Governments have taken for the uplift of these people.

I am glad to mention that on the floor of the House it has been stressed that this report should be discussed in all the State legislatures and now I find from the report that many State Governments have taken opportunity to discuss the Commissioner's report in the Legislature. I would request the Government to insist upon all the State Governments to discuss this report in the respective legislature so that the utility of this report can be understood by the State Governments for the better implementation of the welfare projects for the Scheduled Tribes.

I have already said that the report contains various suggestions. In this report various deficiencies and defects were pointed out by the Commissioner. I would like to point out some of the deficiencies or defects about which he has given some suggestions for improvement. Last year we have discussed that there should not be a rush of expenditure at the end of the financial year. To improve the situation, a conference of State Ministers was convened by the Home Minister, and it was discussed that they should adopt some method to avoid this sort of expenditure. But, though this conference was held, the State Ministers did not take it seriously. The result is, the same thing is happening even today. The expenditure figures that are supplied in this report are full of inaccuracies. It does not represent the amount actually spent. If you open page 18, you will find that in some cases only book transfers has been shown, but actually nothing has been done. The Commissioner has pointed out some of these inaccuracies. On page 18, he says:

> "In Madhya Pradesh the entire provision of Rs. 30 lakhs was reported to have been spent on the scheme "Communications" during 1958-59, even though not a single pie had been spent.
>
> The Bihar Government reported that a Tussar Sub-station was functioning at Bandgaon in Singhbhum District. The fact is that such a sub-station had never been started there."

There are so many instances which he has pointed out. I see that there are so many inaccuracies in their account. It is only an eye-wash that a huge amount is spent for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes. There are also very few field staff under the Assistant Commissioners who are working in the field. I would like to suggest that there should be a pledge of co-operation between the State Governments and the Assistant Commissioners. Also the field staff under the Assistant Commisioners should be increased so that they can visit all the schemes for the development of these people.

I would like to point out one more thing. It has been repeatedly said in this House that there should be a consolidated list for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I cannot understand why a Tribe or Caste recognised under the Constitution should be deprived of all the concessions that are guaranteed under the Constitution. If you go to a Scheduled area, you will find that some of the people are Scheduled Tribes. When they go out of that area, they are not recognised as Scheduled Tribes. The result is, they are deprived of various concessions. For instance, in education, they are not given the various concessions guaranteed under the Constitution if they reside outside the Scheduled area. It has been repeatedly stated in this House that there should be a consolidated list of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes throughout the Indian Union. I was told that the Government's attention has been drawn to this matter; but I was not in a position to understand how long the Government will take to finalise this list.

Then, I would like to say something about the services. I was not in a

[Shri Subodh Hansda].

position to understand why full figures have not been incorporated in this report. The Commissioner has pointed out his inability because the figures have not been supplied to him. He has stated that even the Home Minister has not supplied him with the necessary figures. Even then, if you look at the picture, representation in services is very very miserable. If you look into the in-take figures from 1951-59, you will find that the in-take is about 45 per cent only. Various arguments have been advanced saying that suitable candidates are not at all available, but I totally disagree on this point. It is not because suitable candidates are not available for all categories of services, but I would say that it is because of the lack of interest on the part of the State authorities or the appointing authorities that's why these reserved vacancies are not being filled up. I would like to cite some examples in this connection.

In June, 1960, there was a competitive examination for filling up the reserved vacancies for the posts of assistant superintendents in the Central Secretariat. The result was out, but even today they have not been appointed to those posts. Also, in the same month, there was a competitive examination in the South-Eastern Railway for filling up the vacancies of reserved posts on that railway, but those appointments also have not been made up till now. There is a clear order from the Railway Board that if suitable candidates are not available from one category, the next lowest category should be taken into consideration, but even that has not been complied with. So, I would repeat that it is not that suitable candidates are not available, but the State authorities or the appointing authorities are not interested in taking them into the services.

If you go to the employment exchanges, you will find that the number of persons registered is gradually increasing but the placement figure is gradually coming down. At page 146 of his report, the Commissioner has stated that:

> "The number of Scheduled Castes that remained on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on the 31st December, 1959 was 1,71,295 out of which 1,110 were graduates, 20,666 matriculates and 1,49,519 non-matrics."

In the case of Scheduled Tribes also, he has stated that the number of persons registered is going down. I cannot understand why it is going down. What I feel is that possibly the tribals have lost confidence in the employment exchanges. If you look at the figures in this regard, you will find that as on 31st December, 1959, 19,768 were on the live register, out of which 84 were graduates, 1,373 matriculates and 18,311 non-matriculates. So, I cannot understand how there is dearth of candidates, for filling up these vacancies.

In regard to the technical posts, the authorities also say that suitable candidates are not available. I do agree that the position may be so in regard to the higher technical posts. But what about those people who are taking technical training in the industrial training institutes? Why are they not absorbed in the appropriate technical posts for which they are trained? If technical persons are not available for filling up these technical posts, what steps have Government taken to train these people? Even the trade apprentices are not absorbed in the proper posts? Is it that even they are not qualified for the technical posts at the lower level? I would like to point out once again that it is not that these candidates are not suitable or that there is dearth of candidates, but it is the appointing authorities who are playing this mischief. So, I should say that Government should take very strong and dynamic action to fill up all these reserved vacancies.

Mr. Chairman: Since a number of hon. Members want to speak, may I

suggest that the time-limit for speeches may now be reduced to ten minutes? Is it the sense of the House that it may be reduced to ten minutes?

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Instead of reducing the time-limit of hon. Members, why not extend the time? This is a very important report.

Mr. Chairman: That is a different matter. Let the House decide first whether the time-limit should be reduced to ten minutes.

An Hon. Member: Yes.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Then, that can be reconsidered.

Mr. Chairman: We shall consider that later. I only want to know whether it is the sense of the House that the time-limit may be reduced to ten minutes.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad: Please do not reduce the time-limit of the speakers. Within ten minutes, a Member cannot express himself. There are two big reports, and how can an hon. Member express himself only for five minutes on each report? The time should be extended.

श्री रामशरण (मुरादाबाद) : सभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मैं आयुक्त महोदय को बधाई देना चाहता हूं उस लगन और कार्यक्षमता के लिए जो कि इस रिपोर्ट में ओत-प्रोत है । इस रिपोर्ट में यह तीव्र उत्कंठा पाई जाती है कि इन पिछड़ी हुई जातियों का किस प्रकार भला हो और साथ ही साथ समाज पर यह जो अस्पृश्यता और छुआछूत का कलंक है यह एक बड़ा भारी कलंक है किस प्रकार से यह लानत दूर हो ।

इस रिपोर्ट में कुछ कमियां पाई जाती हैं और खुद आयुक्त महोदय ने बतलाया है कि उसके कई कारण हैं । सबसे बड़ा कारण तो यह है कि जो हमारी राज्य सरकारें हैं, उनसे समय पर उन तमाम महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्नों के उत्तर जो उन जातियों के सम्बन्ध में पूछे जाते हैं, नहीं मिलते हैं हैं ।

रिपोर्ट को देखने से मालूम होगा कि बहुत सी राज्य सरकारें रिपोर्ट के लिए रैलेवेंट डैटा इकट्ठा नहीं कर सकी हैं । करीब ६० सरकुलर्स तमाम राज्य सरकारों, यूनियन टैरीटेरीज, मिनिस्ट्रीज और यूनिवरसिटीज को भेजे गये थे और स्टेटमेंट को देखने से मालूम होगा कि राज्य सरकारों द्वारा काफी महत्वपूर्ण सरकुलर्स के भी जवाब नहीं दिये गये ।

मिसाल के लिए मैं आपको बतलाऊं कि उड़ीसा को ३० सरकुलर्स भेजे गये थे जिनमें से कि २५ का उत्तर समय पर नहीं दिया गया । इसी तरह बम्बई को ३० सरकुलर्स भेजे गये थे जिसमें से कि २४ का उत्तर समय पर नहीं दिया गया । केरल को भी ३० सरकुलर्स भेजे गये जिनमें से कि उसने २१ का उत्तर समय पर नहीं दिया । अब आप स्वयं समझ सकते हैं कि जब इस तरह से बड़ी बड़ी स्टेट्स का उत्तर नहीं मिलता है तो रिपोर्ट किस प्रकार से पूर्ण हो सकती है ।

इसमें यह भी कहा गया है कि गवर्नर महोदयों को शेड्यूल्ड ऐरियाज की बाबत अपनी रिपोर्टस प्रेसीडेंट को आर्थिक वर्ष की समाप्ति के तीन महीने के अन्दर दे देनी चाहिए लेकिन सिवाय राजस्थान के और किसी राज्य से वह रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है ।

यह भी कहा गया है कि जहां तक वेलफेयर ऐक्टिवटीज का सम्बन्ध है समय पर रिपोर्टस नहीं मिलती हैं । आखिर में यह भी बतलाया गया है कि सन् १९५७ तथा १९५८ के बारे में सर्विसेज की क्या स्थिति रही यह तो पिछली रिपोर्ट में दे दिया गया है लेकिन जहां तक सन् १९५९ का सम्बन्ध है, हालत यह है कि हमारी होम मिनिस्ट्री से भी जिसके अन्दर यह हमारे आयुक्त महोदय काम करते हैं, उस होम मिनिस्ट्री से भी सर्विसेज

[श्री रामशरण]

के बारे में सन् ५९ की रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है और इस वास्ते उसका समावेश भी इसमें नहीं किया जा सका है ।

पिछली दफे १८ अगस्त को ऐसी रिपोर्ट पर विचार हुआ था और अब की बार उस पर विचार ८ अगस्त को हो रहा है । इस बार पहले की अपेक्षा १० दिन पहले रिपोर्ट पर विचार हो रहा है । लेकिन हमारे अध्यक्ष महोदय ने यह कहा था कि जैसे ही यह रिपोर्ट सदस्यों को बांटी जाये उसके १५ दिन के अन्दर ही हमारे मन्त्री जी इस बात का प्रयत्न करें कि उस पर विचार शुरू हो जाये और उसपर बहस करने का प्रस्ताव लायें । वैसे तो यह रिपोर्ट मार्च के अन्त तक की ही होती है । सितम्बर मास के खत्म होने के पहले इसको समाप्त करके राष्ट्रपति को दे दिया जाता है और उसके बाद यह उम्मीद की जाती है कि दिसम्बर के महीने में इस रिपोर्ट की छपी हुई प्रतियां सदस्यों में वितरित हो जाये । लेकिन वह अप्रैल में बांटी गई और कम से कम बजट सेशन में उस पर बहस हो जाती तो जो बहस होती उसका अगली रिपोर्ट में कुछ समावेश हो सकता था लेकिन अब तो काफी देरी हो गई है । अब तो पिछले वर्ष की रिपोर्ट तैयार हो गई होगी और सितम्बर के महीने में यानी अगले महीने में राष्ट्रपति को दे दी जायेगी तथा दिसम्बर मे वह संसद् के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी और इस कारण इस वर्तमान रिपोर्ट का महत्व बहुत कम हो जाता है । अब आगे जो रिपोर्ट अगले वर्ष आयेगी उसमें इस बहस का नतीजा अगर कुछ दिया जा सकेगा तो दे दिया जायेगा ।

14.19 hrs.

[MR. DY. SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

इन जातियों पर जो करोड़ों रुपया खर्च होता है अव्वल तो वह धन ही कम और अपर्याप्त है । लेकिन वह खर्चा भी जिस प्रकार से होता है वह भी रिपोर्ट को देखने से मालूम होता है, ज्यादातर खर्चा वर्ष की पहली, दूसरी और तीसरी क्वार्टरली में नहीं होता है बल्कि अन्तिम यानी चौथी क्वार्टरली में होता है और वह भी इस तरह होता है कि बहुत सारा खर्चा ३१ मार्च को होता है । वह खर्चा किस प्रकार से होता है साधारण लोग जो कि इस प्रकार के ३१ मार्च के खर्चे से परिचित हैं उनको पता होगा कि रुपये का उस मौके पर कितना अपव्यय होता है । बहुत सारा खर्चा तब भी नहीं हो पाता है और वहां के कलेक्टर्स अपने पर्सनल लैजर में या ट्रेजरी के रिजर्वड डिपाजिट्स में उसे एकाउण्ट फार कर देते हैं । इस तरह से जो खर्चा होता भी है वह ठीक प्रकार से उनकी भलाई के वास्ते खर्च नहीं हो पाता है ।

प्रश्न यह उठता है कि अस्पृश्यता का जो बड़ा भारी कलंक हमारे समाज के ऊपर लगा है वह हमारे देश में कितना फैला हुआ है । कुछ लोगों का ख्याल है कि सन् १९५५ का कानून बन जाने के बाद और संविधान में इस प्रकार का प्राविजन हो जाने के बाद कि सब लोग बराबर हैं, अस्पृश्यता अब नहीं रही है । लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि वास्तविकता कुछ और है और संविधान में व्यवस्था होने के उपरान्त भी अस्पृश्यता हमारे बीच विद्यमान है । आयुक्त महोदय ने भी अपना एक तरीका बर्ता है और उन्होंने इसके वास्ते पिछली रिपोर्ट में उत्तर प्रदेश में सर्वे कराया । इस वर्ष की रिपोर्ट में बताया गया है कि राजस्थान में ५१ गांवों मे मन्दिर-प्रवेश, कुओं और नाइयों आदि के सम्बन्ध में हरिजनों की स्थिति का सरवे किया गया और यह देखने की कोशिश की गई कि उनमें कहां तक अस्पृश्यता बरती जाती है । उससे पता चलेगा कि बहुत कम गांव ऐसे हैं, जिन के बारे मे यह कहा जा सकता है कि वे पूरी तरह से अस्पृश्यता से बरी हो गये हैं । आयुक्त महोदय ने राज्य सरकारों को उन गांवों की सूचियां तैयार करने के लिये कहा है, जिन में छुआछूत नहीं

है, या जिनमें छुआछूत पाई जाती है। आन्ध्र प्रदेश, बिहार, मद्रास, उड़ीसा, मैसूर और पंजाब राज्यों ने ऐसे गांवों की सूची तैयार करना स्वीकार कर लिया है, जहां अस्पृश्यता प्रचलित है और बम्बई और उत्तर प्रदेश ने ऐसे गांवों की सूची बनाना मंजूर कर लिया है, जहां से अस्पृश्यता खत्म कर दी गई है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में साढ़े पांच लाख गांव है। जैसा कि कई भाइयों ने कहा है, उनमें से चन्द ही गांव ऐसे होंगे, जिन के बारे में यह कहा जा सके कि वहां अब अस्पृश्यता नहीं रही वहां रहने वाले एक दूसरे को बराबर समझते हैं और सब के साथ बराबर का बर्ताव होता है। आन्ध्र के बारे में कहा गया कि वहां के कलेक्टरों ने रिपोर्ट दी कि वहां से अस्पृश्यता बिल्कुल चली गई, लेकिन आन्ध्र के रहने वाले जानते हैं कि वास्तविक स्थिति क्या है। वहां पर हजारों गांव ऐसे होंगे, जहां अस्पृश्यता पाई जाती होगी।

अब प्रश्न यह है कि किस प्रकार से अस्पृश्यता दूर हो। १९५५ के कानून के अनुसार बहुत सी कार्यवाही गवर्नमेंट करती है, लेकिन उसके बारे में इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया कि मुकदमों के तय होने में बरसों लग जाते हैं। अगर कोई मुकदमा तय होता है, तो वह रजामन्दी से तय होता है और रजामन्दी इस प्रकार की होती है कि जिसके खिलाफ़ मुकदमा दायर होता है, वह ऊंचे दर्जे का आदमी होता है और जिसके खिलाफ़ अस्पृश्यता बरती जाती है, उसको दबाया जाता है और धमकी की जाती है तथा रजामन्दी दिलवाई जाती है।

इसके अतिरिक्त केन्द्रीय और प्रान्तीय सरकारें प्रापेगेंडा और प्रचार के द्वारा, ब्राड कास्टिंग और इन्फ़र्मेशन के महकमे के सहयोग, से, फिल्मों और एडवरटाइजमेंटस के द्वारा पुस्तकों के प्रकाशन में लोगों की प्रवृत्ति ऐसी बनाने में सहायक हो सकती हैं, जिससे समाज में सुधार हो। सरकारें सार्वजनिक कार्यों के लिये, जिन में सब लोगों का सम्बन्ध हो, इन लोगों को नियुक्त कर सकती है, ताकि लोगों को उन के सम्पर्क में आना पड़े और स्पर्श करना पड़े और इस प्रकार अस्पृश्यता को दूर करने में सहायता मिले। रेलवे मंत्रालय ने अपने अधीन पानी पिलाने आदि का काम इन लोगों के सुपुर्द किया भी है।

लेकिन अस्पृश्यता को दूर करने में सब से अधिक कार्य तो गैर-सरकारी संस्थायें और सार्वजनिक कार्यकर्त्ता ही कर सकते हैं। यदि वे लगन से कार्य करें, तो अस्पृश्यता को दूर करने में बहुत कुछ सहायता मिल सकती है। हमारे देश में हरिजन सेवक संघ और दलित वर्ग संघ के द्वारा ऐसा कार्य हो रहा है और कार्य-कर्त्ता उस में लगे हुए हैं, लेकिन उन की संख्या बहुत कम है और इस कारण काम अधिक नहीं हो सका है। हरिजन सेवक संघ ने कुछ सघन क्षेत्र स्थापित किये हैं। उस में कुछ गांवों का क्षेत्र ले लिया है और वहां पर एक, दो या तीन कार्यकर्त्ता बिठा दिये हैं और वे हर प्रकार से छुआछूत को दूर करने का प्रयत्न करते हैं। इस समय तीन प्रदेशों में २२ क्षेत्र चलाये जा रहे हैं मध्य प्रदेश में काफ़ी अच्छा काम हो रहा है और उत्तर प्रदेश तथा हिमाचल प्रदेश में भी थोड़ा कार्य हो रहा है। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि अधिक कार्यकर्त्ता देश के गांवों में काम करें और धीरे धीरे वहां पर ऐसा वातावरण पैदा कर दें कि अस्पृश्यता का अन्त हो जाये। वहां से दूसरे क्षेत्रों में भी वही भावना फैलेगी और इस तरीके से छुआछूत देश से दूर हो सकती है।

छुआछूत को दूर करने में हरिजन भाई भी सहायक हो सकते हैं। यह स्वाभिमान का प्रश्न है। जिस व्यक्ति के साथ असमानता का बर्ताव होता है, उस के स्वाभिमान पर ठेस लगती है। अगर हरिजन भाइयों में ऐसा स्वाभिमान पैदा हो जाये कि किसी प्रकार के भेद-भाव को बर्दाश्त न करें, तो उन की यह भावना अस्पृश्यता को दूर करने में सहायक

[श्री रामशरण]

हो सकती है। हरिजनों में परस्पर जो अस्पृश्यता बरती जाती है, उस का अन्त करना भी बहुत आवश्यक है। हरिजनों में कुछ निम्न श्रेणी के लोग हैं, बाल्मीकी और महार आदि, जिन के साथ भिन्न भिन्न प्रदेशों में सब से अधिक अस्पृश्यता बरती जाती है। उन को राहत पहुंचाने की बहु त आवश्यकता है। कुछ सदस्यों ने भंगी मुक्ति और भंगी कष्ट मुक्ति का उल्लेख किया है। हमारे देश में अप्पा साहब पटवर्धन इस विषय में विशेष दिलचस्पी ले रहे हैं। उन्होंने सफ़ाई विद्यालय रत्नागिरि ज़िले में स्थापित किया और वह इस प्रकार के कार्यकर्त्ता निकालते हैं, जिन का काम यह है कि वे इस प्रकार के कार्य को, जिस को घृणित समझा जाता है, ऐसा बनायें कि वह सफ़ाई से और आसानी से किया जा सके और इस के लिये औज़ारों में तरक्की की जाये। एक तरफ़ इस कार्य को सफल और सफ़ाई से किया जाने वाला बनाना है, तो दूसरी तरफ़ सवाल यह है कि जो लोग इस प्रकार का कार्य करते हैं, क्या उन्हीं को नस्ल-दर-नस्ल वही कार्य करने को दिया जायेगा। क्यों न उन के बच्चों को दूसरे कार्य मे लगाया जाये ? इस के साथ ही उस काम को अधिक आकर्षक बनाने की कोशिश की जाये, ताकि दूसरे लोग भी उस को करें। एक बहन ने यहां पर कहा कि इस प्रकार का कानून बना दिया जाये कि इस प्रकार का कार्य हर एक को खुद करना पड़े और दूसरों से कराने की ज़रूरत न हो। इस समय इस काम को जो घृणित समझा जाता है केवल एक वर्ग पर छोड़ा हुआ है, जिस को अपने काम की मज़दूरी बहुत कम मिलती है। इस वीशस सर्कल से उन लोगों को निकालना है तभी अस्पृश्यता का यह कलंक दूर हो सकेगा और उसको दूर करना समाज के हर एक व्यक्ति का कर्तव्य है और उस के लिये सब को सहयोग देना चाहिए।

Shri R. C. Majhi (Mayurbhanj-Reserved-Sch. Tribes): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this subject.

Many hon. Members have pointed out that there are too many defects in the implementation of the schemes which are meant for the welfare of the backward classes. One of the friends has pointed out that there are many inaccuracies in the progress reports submitted to the Government. He read out some portions. For instance, in Madhya Pradesh, the entire provision of Rs. 30 lakhs was reported to have been spent on tribal communications during 1958-59, but actually the amount has not been spent at all. Similarly, in the progress report for 1958-59 the Mysore Government has shown the figures pertaining to 1959-60, and the figures supplied by the State Government differ from those supplied by the audit department. The Commissioner has been brave enough to point out that such wrong figures have been supplied. In his report he has clearly stated that if this tendency on the part of the State Governments and Union Territories of reporting expenditure on welfare schemes without actually spending the funds is not checked by the Government, planning will have no meaning. I expected the hon. Deputy Minister to refer to this while initiating the debate, but she has not mentioned the steps Government has taken or proposes to take against the officers who have reported such false statements to the Central Government. If they do not take any action, such inaccurate reports will continue.

In the previous report, the Commissioner pointed out the lacunae in selecting multi-purpose tribal blocks. However, they have not been selected according to the agreed formula between the Ministers of the Centre and the States, because, on going through the report, you will find that these blocks have been opened in places where the population of the tribals is less than 50 per cent. They have been opened even in places where

their percentage is 30 or less. In the Third Plan we are going to open nearly 300 such blocks. If we do not take care of this aspect, there will be no meaning in opening such blocks for the tribes, because they will be utilised for the non-tribals.

As early as four years ago the need for consolidating the lists of tribals was stressed. One of my friends has pointed out how the tribes recognised in one State are not recognised in others States. If a tribal happens to go out to another State, he is not recognised as a tribal any longer. I believe the Government will take every step to prepare a consolidated and comprehensive list so that the tribes recognised in one State may be recognised throughout the country, so that they may enjoy the privileges granted to them under the Constitution.

For instance, in Assam there are Santals, Kols, Mundas etc., who are recognised in most of the States, but they are not recognised in Assam. I believe the Government will consider this question sympathetically, and that the Minister will reply to this point.

Shri B. K. Gaikwad has pointed out the difficulty that the students are facing. From what I have seen in my constituency and in other parts also, the actual grants given to the students do not reach the really deserving people. Because stipends are granted and paid after six or eight months, the poor students cannot avail of them, because they have no means to continue in the colleges at their own expense for such a long period. So, Government should take some steps to grant stipends to the students in time, and preference should be given to bright and deserving students who are poor.

The Congress is, no doubt, in favour of prohibition, but I wish to point out that in 1961, especially in Orissa, many Government distilleries have been started, particularly in the scheduled areas. They are mostly located in the places where tribal people are living. They have got their selling agents in every village. Thereby, they are exploiting the earnings of the tribes, but no step has been taken to curb this tendency. I hope Government will take action to stop the establishment of distilleries.

Government has started a National Park Area in the district of Mayurbhanj, and I wish to point out the pitiable condition of the tribal people there. The tribal people have been living in this area for more than 30 years. Due to this scheme, they are facing a lot of difficulty in their cultivation, because they are prohibited from killing wild animals. The rice, maize etc., that they cultivate are eaten away by the wild animals, and the moment they drive out or kill the wild animal, they are prosecuted under the forest law and harassed like anything. Government is showing sympathy to the wild animal, but not to the poor Adivasis. If they want to establish a National Park Area there, they should take definite steps to rehabilitate these people, and give them some fire arms also to protect their produce from wild animals.

I have done.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Shri Bhattacharya.

श्री प० ला० बारुपाल (बीकानेर—रक्षित —अनुसूचित जातियां) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि प्रदेशवार हर सदस्य को मौका मिलना चाहिये । अगर इस के लिये समय कम हो तो उसे बढ़ाना चाहिए ।

श्री च० ला० चौधरी (हाजीपुर—रक्षित —अनुसूचित जातियां) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, उन लोगों की तरफ भी तवज्जह हो जो इधर से कुछ बोलना चाहते हैं ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जायें तो तवज्जह जरूर होगी ।

Shri C. K. Bhattacharya (West Dinajpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am glad that you have given me an opportunity to take part in this debate. I was feeling distressed by some of these speeches. The work of the Commissioner has been continuing for so many years that it should have been recognised that some progress, if not much progress, has been made. The comparative statements given in these tables, the figures of money allotted and spent, etc. show that progress has actually been made. That fact should have been taken note of by my hon. friends who spoke on this report instead of indulging in some sort of attacks on the Government for causes partly real and partly imaginery.

This is a commendable report which gives a large amount of data from we find out the way we should proceed in solving this problem. What is the solution? One of my Madras friends referred here to Gandhiji. The solution lies in this and that fact should be noted and remembered by all of us—the removal of what Gandhiji characterised as "bar sinister", that should be removed and they should cease to be "Scheduled Castes". That fact should be kept before our minds in all the criticisms that we make and the proposals that we put forward for the Commissioner or for the Government. In fact, in a way, if we continue to stress the importance of castes, the entire body politic will get itself split up and the whole thing will run counter to the policy accepted and adopted by the Government of India and propounded by our worthy Prime Minister for bringing about what he calls the national and social integration. In a society which has accepted Fundamental Rights, which has given adult franchise, and which has accepted the ideal of socialist pattern, there ought not to be much complaint against the actual policy pursued by the Government and the ideals accepted by them. There may be difficulties here and there in the matter of execution but so far as the ideal and the policy are concerned, there ought not to be any complaint regarding what is stated in the Constitution and what the Government has accepted for itself.

The report, I feel, suffers from certain limitations arising out of the very Article in the Constitution which brings it into existence—Article 338. I do not know why the Anglo-Indians have been included with the backward classes. As I was going through the memorandum on the report of the backward classes I find that the recommendation of the Backward Classes Commission is that 'the Anglo-Indians are not backward, either educationally or socially'. The Government says: 'The Government agrees with the Commission.' If that is so, why should the Anglo-Indians be mixed up with backward classes and Scheduled Castes and Tribes? That is a defect, I believe, in the Article itself which must have been the result of some compromise between all these classes so that evreybody might have a finger at the pie. That is how we come to it now. If I may suggest, one of the objects of the Commissioner should be to reduce the number of communities in the list of backward classes and that is how a solution will be obtained: not by extending the list but by reducing the list. I may state here that when the Scheduled Castes first came into existence under the Government of India Act, 1935 one particular community of Bengal was put into that list and the leader of that community—I may mention his name—the late Shri B. N. Sasmal, who was a national leader, revolted against it and said: "If it is attempted to put me in the list of Scheduled Castes, I shall resist it with my life." So, the Government had to drop that particular community to which Shri Sasmal belonged and they are none the worst for it today. So, all the fears from which my hon. friends are suffering will melt into nothingness if only they

would pick up sufficient confidence among themselves and make a stand for their own rights, not as Scheduled Castes but as ordinary citizens standing on the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution. That is the appeal, I make to my hon. friends here.

In some respects, the report itself is working at cross purposes. When I go through page 9, I find that the Government of India have taken a decision that in the 1961 census the enumeration of castes should be confined to the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. That is the policy of the Government and what the report suggests is that unless the caste-wise figures of the other communities, that is, other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, are available, it will not be easy to decide the quantum of financial help that should be given to them. So, the Commissioner of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is acting at cross purposes with the policy of the Government itself. It is better for him to reconcile himself to the policy that the Government itself has adopted, namely, not to bring in the enumeration of caste in the census reports. I should have been happy if that were so.

I should like to make one more remark. This report suffers from a confusion of thought. The Constitution has clearly laid down that the Commissioner has to make a report about the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But in this report a large number of terms come in. Firstly, Harijan is a term which is nowhere accepted or defined in the Constitution. It is better that the term is avoided. In the last report that the Commissioner submitted, he himself quoted the resolution of a conference at Delhi which wanted that the use of the term Harijan should be abolished and avoided. I wonder why he has not himself acted up to the resolution that was passed here. In the last discussion over this report, I think I referred to this aspect.

Then there are other terms also in this report. In the appendix there is a recommendation from some States to the effect that the use of the term Harijan should be abolished. It means nothing. It only confuses the issue. If it is clearly stated that Scheduled Castes and Harijans are convertible terms, there is no difficulty. If it is not clearly stated, the Commissioner should confine himself to the terms used in the Constitution and not stray into other wordings and other terms and enlarge the scope or complicate the scope of his work thereby.

There are some stories of repression here in the report. There are also other things mentioned. In relation to the backward classes, the criterion of a backward class is yet to be determined. The Government itself has not been able to define it. The Commissioner himself admits that the definition has not been made Yet the recommendations have been made for backward classes. I do not know if the recommendations hang in the air. I had occasion to raise this question at some of the committees relating to the Planning Commission. It ultimately came to educationally backward communities, and if that criterion is adopted, the division at once cuts through the caste barriers. Educationally backward sections are found amongst all castes. You cannot limit it to a particular caste. Educationally backward sections are found in all castes. So, when the question of giving help to backward classes is taken up, that criterion should first be decided. I believe in that matter the recommendation of the Backward Classes Commission will have to be reduced to a large extent, so far as the number of backward classes are concerned. The Commission have given a list of backward classes and the Government itself has rather not been inclined to accept those recommendations. I shall quote what the Government itself says:

> "The Commission's list contains as many 2399 communities, out of which 913 alone account for an

[Shri C. K. Bhattacharya]

estimated population of 11:51 crores. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes make up another 7 crores. Women, as a class, have also been regarded as backward."

If we put all of them together, 18 crores plus women as a class, it would be about 30 crores. So, the whole of India is full of backward classes! So, the considerations that the Commissioner may have for the backward classes will be extended to all and not limited to particular castes.

I am quoting from the Government's memorandum and I would request some of the speakers who have spoken on this report to make a note of it:

> "The emphasis on caste has further been highlighted by some minutes of dissent. The tone and temper displayed therein bring into prominence the dangers of separatism inherent in this kind of approach. It cannot be denied that the caste system is the greatest hindrance in the way of progress towards an egalitarian society and the recognition of specified castes as backward may serve to maintain and even perpetuate the existing distinction based on caste."

That is where we should warn ourselves and take caution that whatever we may do or say about this report may not be helpful in perpetuating the distinction. Rather we should conduct ourselves in a way so that we may bring about the ideal as Gandhiji put it: Let us remove the 'Bar Sinister' from India. Let scheduled castes cease to be scheduled castes and become ordinary citizens of India as anyone of ourselves.

श्री चा० ला० चौधरी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आयोग की रिपोर्ट की मुखालिफत नहीं करता बल्कि मैं उसका तहेदिल से समर्थन करता हूं। मैं गृह मंत्री जी को भी मुबारकबाद देता हूं और उनके कामों की भी सराहना करता । मैं आपकी तवज्जह इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं कि बैकवर्ड क्लास, नान बैकवर्ड क्लास, हरिजन और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स पर बहुत बहस मुबाहिसा हुआ और उनको गांधी जी और जवाहर लाल की वजह से जितनी तरजीह इस मुल्क में दी गयी दूसरे मुल्क में नहीं मिल सकती थी। हमने देखा है सन् १९४५ और १९४६ में बैकवर्डों और हरिजनों के साथ क्या सलूक होता था। आज हमारे सामने वह सलूक नहीं है। मुझे बड़े अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि सन् १९४५–४६ में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स को चौकीदार और सिपाही भी में बहाल नहीं किया जाता था। उनके लिए बैरकें अलग होती थीं और उनको बड़ी नीची निगाह से देखा जाता था। आज हमारे बीच में गांधी जी नहीं हैं। हम उनके प्रति और जवाहरलाल जी के प्रति नतमस्तक है और उनके आभारी हैं कि आज हमको हरिजन साफ सुथरे दिखायी देते हैं। और किसी पार्टी ने हमको सीने से नहीं लगाया चाहे वह सोशलिस्ट पार्टी हो, या कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी हो या जन संघ हो या हिन्दुस्तान की कोई जमहूरियत पार्टी, किसी पार्टी ने मुझे सीने से नहीं लगाया।

(कुछ आवाजें)

मैं एक बात की तरफ आपकी तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं, मैं फिरकापरस्ती के तौर पर नहीं बोल रहा हूं। न हिन्दूअम न मुसलमानम बजूजे नाम खुदा दीगर न मी दानम। फिरकापरस्ती की यहां गुंजाइश ही नहीं है। मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि हरिजनों को जो राहत दी गयी है उसकी मैं सराहना करता हूं और उनको जितनी राहत दी जाये ठीक है लेकिन मैं आपका ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं कि भूमिदार ब्राह्मण हैं, राजपूत हैं, कायस्थ हैं जिनको सौ सौ या ७५–७५ रुपये गवर्नमेंट आफ बिहार या गवर्नमेंट आफ उत्तर प्रदेश या गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया में क्लर्की में मिलते हैं, उनके चार लड़के हैं। आप अन्दाजा कीजिये कि एक एक लड़के की पढ़ाई पर चालीस चालीस और पचास पचास रुपया

खर्च होता है । अब आप अन्दाजा कीजिये कि ऐसा आदमी अपने लड़कों को कैसे पढ़ा सकता है मैं इस तरफ आपकी तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं । दरभंगा और बिहार के बहुत से अन्य जिलों में मैथिल ब्राह्मण हैं । वे सरकारी दफ्तरों में काम करते हैं । जब वे मर जाते हैं और उनकी स्त्री विडो हो जाती है तो वह किस तरह से अपने बच्चे को पढ़ाने के लिए चिन्तित होती है, मैं आपका ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं । कायस्थों की भी यही हालत है । कायस्थों और ब्राह्मणों में दूसरे विवाह की गुंजाइश नहीं है । इसलिए ऐसे लोगों के मरने के बाद उनके बच्चों को पढ़ने में जो कठिनाई सामने आती है उसकी तरफ मैं आपकी तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं । आप कुछ बैकवर्ड लोगों को स्कालरशिप देते हैं । लेकिन आप देखें कि संस्कृत के विद्यार्थी हैं जो कि सामवेद, ऋग्वेद, अथर्ववेद और यजुर्वेद आदि धर्मसमाज, या संस्कृत कालिजों में पढ़ते हैं वे ब्राह्मणों के लड़के ६ कोस आते हैं और ६ कोस जाते हैं केवल पढ़ने के लिए । उनकी तरफ आप ध्यान दें । मेरा निवेदन है कि जो गरीब हैं चाहे वे राजपूत हों या ब्राह्मण हों या कायस्थ हों उनकी तरफ आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए । हमें देखना है कि जो गरीब विद्यार्थी हैं वे चाहे संस्कृत के विद्यार्थी हों या आई० ए०, बी० ए० के विद्यार्थी हों सभी की सहायता करनी चाहिए । मेरे सामने जाति का कोई सवाल नहीं है । सब बच्चे नेशन की दौलत हैं, ब्राह्मण का लड़का भी और हरिजन का लड़का भी । और बैकवर्ड का लड़का भी । आपको उसके माता पिता की गरीबी की तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए । हमारे देश में ईश्वर चन्द्र विद्यासागर ने म्युनिसिपल लाइट से पढ़ कर हिन्दुस्तान के झंडे ऊंचे किये । हो सकता है कि आप जो लाखों स्कालरशिप देते हैं उनके पाने वाले नाकाबिल निकलें । लेकिन जो पाठशालाओं में कुश की चटाई पर बैठ कर चारों वेदों और छहों शास्त्रों का अध्ययन करते हैं उन गरीब विद्यार्थियों की ओर भी आप ध्यान दें । मैं ने देखा है कि दरभंगा में बहुत सी विधवाएं चरखा कात कर अपनी जिन्दगी बसर करती हैं । वे अपने बच्चों को पढ़ाने के लिए कौनसा उपाय करें । वे बड़ी चिन्ता में रहती हैं कि अपने बच्चों को कैसे पढ़ाएं । तो मैं आपका ध्यान उनकी तरफ खींचना चाहता हूं ।

17 hrs.

हम यह नहीं चाहते कि आप हिन्दुस्तान को जातियों के हिस्सों में तकसीम कर दें । मैं तो सारे देश के लोगों को एक जाति का मानता हूं । हमारे वेदों के काल में देश में केवल दो जातियां मानी जाती थीं, एक आर्य और एक अनार्य । आर्य उनको कहते थे जो कि शिक्षित होते थे और जो जाहिल और गुमराह होते थे उनको अनार्य कहा जाता था । मैं चाहता हूं कि देश में जो गरीब हैं उनको स्कालरशिप दिये जायें क्योंकि उनको स्कालरशिप की जरूरत है । अगर आप इस नुक्ते निगाह से स्कालरशिप देंगे तो मैं समझता हूं कि आप को तथा देश को काफी कामयाबी मिलेगी । आप ने जो मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया उसके लिए मैं बहुत शुक्रगुजार हूं । वैसे कहना तो मुझे अभी काफी था लेकिन संक्षेप में मैं ने अपने विचार सदन के सामने प्रकट कर दिये । चूंकि इस सदन का समय बहुत कीमती है इसलिए मैं और अधिक समय न लेता हुआ अपनी जगह पर बैठ जाता हूं ।

Shri Thimmaiah: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I thank you for giving me a chance to speak when there is very little time. I shall make only a few observations. The Report has made certain recommendations and indicates the correct position of people belonging to the Scheduled Caste, as it exists today.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The hon. Member might continue his speech tomorrow.

17.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, August 9, 1961/Sravana 18, 1883 (Soka).

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—Contd.

S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
85	Land Army	335—40
86	Food and Agriculture Minister's visit abroad	341—44
87	Shipping tonnage during Third Plan	344—45
88	Settlement of disputes on railways	345—49
89	Export of sugar	349—57
90	Hotels and motels around the capital	358—59
91	Draft Master Plan for Delhi	360—62
92	Delhi Milk Scheme	362—64
93	Supply of water to Delhi from Punjab	364—67
94	I.A.C. Office, Clacutta	368—70
716	Iduky hydro-electric project in Kerala	370—72
	WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	372—546
S.Q. No.		
55	Automatisation of Telephone Exchanges	372
96	Gulhati Commisision	372–73
97	Kandla Free Trade Port	373
98	Ships from Poland	374
99	Joint Steamer Companies	374
100	Fire at Alexandra Docks, Bombay	375–76
101	Interest charges on loans advanced for Bahkra Dam Project	376
102	Diesel Locos	376–77
103	Intensive food production programme	377
104	Joint Steamer Companies	378–79
105	Gliding centre near Hyderabad	379
106	Train collision at Telta station	380
107	Siltation of river Hooghly	380–81
108	Aircrafts for I.A.C.	381–82
109	Blanking off alarm chains	382
110	Malaria	382–83
111	Formation of Central Health Cadre	383
112	Rihand Dam	383
113	Scarcity of water in Delhi	384
114	Cheating cases on Northern Railway	384–85

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—Contd.

S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
115	Statues of Mahatma Gandhi at Railway Stations	385–86
117	Air services to U.S.A.	386
118	Glider 'Rohini'	386–87
119	Blood banks	387–88
120	P. & T. employees	388
121	Calcutta-Agartala Air service	388
122	Increase of fare by I.A.C.	389
123	Production of wheat and rice	390
124	Cheap tourist buses for Agra	390–91
125	U.S. loan for Boeing to A.I.I.	391
126	Accident to Air India Boeing	391–92
127	Family Planning	392
128	Package programme	392—96
129	Supply of rice to Kerala	396
130	Telegrams in Tamil	396
131	Rapti bridge	397
132	Second shipyard at Cochin	398
133	Fire at Ambala rail yard	398–99
134	Foreign Exchange for acquiring ships	399–400
135	Theft of railway property at Delhi station	400
136	Setting up of rural universities	401
137	Road bridge at Garhmukteshwar	401–02
138	Telecommunication Engineers' visit to foreign countries	402
139	Providing of meals to school children	403
140	Drain No. 8 in Punjab	403–04
141	Commercial Marketing obligations	404
142	Central Seed Corporation	405
143	World Bank loan for railways	405
144	Cancer	405–06
145	Suri Transmission	406–07
146	PL 480 Agreement	407
147	Coastal shipping	407–08
148	Cotton production	408–09
149	Inland Water Transport Rates	409–10
150	Calcutta Port	410–11
151	Purchase of rails from Russia	411–12
152	Hassan-Mangalore rail link	412
153	Small-pox Control Commission	412–413

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*Contd.*

S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
154	Railway wagons	413-14
155	Development of shipping	414-15
156	Indian pilots and technicians for Iraq	415
157	Purchase of wheat in the open market	415
158	Weather station for jetflights in Delhi	416
159	B.G. line from Silliguri	416
U.S.Q. No.		
143	Seminar on Co-operative education	416-17
144	Visitors to Taj	417
145	Unlicensed porters at Delhi	417-18
146	Railway bridges	418
147	Statutory powers to regulate freight rates	418-19
148	Sugar factories in Northern India	419
149	German Agriculture Delegation	419-20
150	Agricultural study team of Japan	420
151	P. & T. Forms Committee	420-21
152	Passenger amenities at Pathankot station	421
153	Family Planning centres opened in Punjab during Second Plan	421-22
154	P. & T. complaints and suggestions	422
155	P. & T. employees	422-23
156	Rural Water Supply in Kerala	423
157	Anti-Corruption Organisation on Eastern railway	423-24
158	Iron and steel allotted to U.P.	424-25
159	Seed farms	425
160	Levelling of land	425-26
161	Robberies on S. Railway	426
162	Reservation clerks on W. Railway	426
163	Casual workers on W. Railway	427
164	Night air mail service	427
165	Late running of trains	427
165	Pambar and Valapattanam Schemes in Kerala	428
167	Kallada and Kuttiyadi Irrigation Schemes in Kerala	428
168	Kanjirapuzha Irrigation Scheme in Kerala	428-29

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*Contd.*

S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
169	Railway High Schools in Assam	429
170	Air services	429
171	Grants to Orissa for Tird Plan	430
172	Agricultural Development Scheme	430-31
173	National Water Supply Scheme of Orissa	431
174	Break-downs in D.V.C. Thermal Power Plants at Durgapur and Bokaro	432-33
175	Translation of railway documents into Hindi	433-34
176	Coordination of work done in various languages	434
177	Printing of C.H.S. forms in Hindi	434-35
178	Delhi Milk Supply Centre	435
179	Tungabhadra dam	436
180	Cooperative Societies	436-37
181	Telephone revenue	437
182	Power projects in Third Plan	437
183	Cholera in Delhi	438
184	C.H.S. Scheme	438
185	Nutrition	438-39
186	Non-delivery of postal articles	439
187	Export of pedigree buffaloes	440
188	Regional Forest Research Centre at Jabalpur	440
189	Delhi Milk Scheme	441
190	Reduction in the price of sugar	441-42
191	Beas Project Report	442
192	Service Cooperatives	442-43
193	New road to connect Old and New Delhi	443
194	All India Panchayat Parishad	444-45
195	Survey of Panchayat Raj in Punjab	445-46
196	Passenger traffic and accidents on E. railway	446-47
197	Etawah station	448
198	Shifting of All India Institute of Mental Health from Bangalore to Ranchi	448-49
199	Locust invasion	449
200	Printing of formula of drugs on containers	450
201	Road Transport Corporations	450-51
202	Haldia--Kharagpur rail-link	451

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*Contd.*

S.Q. No.	Subject	Columns
203	Surplus wheat in Punjab	451
204	Prices and stocks of wheat	451-52
205	Prices and stocks of rice	452-53
206	Super market in Connaught Circus, New Delhi	453
207	Water for Mohindergarh Distt., under "Sutlej-Beas link Scheme".	453-54
208	Expansion of Willingdon Hospital and Nursing Home, New Delhi	454
209	Cooperative Development Board	455
210	Construction of godowns during 1960-61	455-56
211	Pilot officers at Calcutta port	456
212	Road bridge at Rangapur	457
213	Kandla-Ahmedabad line	457
214	Small-pox in the country	457 58
215	Central assistance for sea-erosion work during Third Plan	459-60
216	Medical College at Calicut	460-61
217	New Irrigation projects for Kerala in Third Plan	461
218	Barapole hydro-electric project in Third Plan	461
219	Second shipyard	461-62
220	Fare-from Delhi to Shahadra	462
221	*Dalbandi* in Delhi villages	463
222	Crops in Delhi	463-64
223	Delhi farmers	464
224	Telephone in Post Offices Delivery Zone 15	464-65
225	Treatment of animals	465
226	Poultry centres in Delhi	465-66
227	Training camps	466
228	Development works in Delhi	467-68
229	Circle Panchayats of Delhi	468
230	Brick-Kilns	469
231	Chemical fertilizers	469-70
232	P. & T. quarters at Indore	470
233	Inaccessible Areas Committee	470-71
234	Roads in U.P.	471—76
235	Regional Fruit Research station	477
236	Establishment of hydro-Institute	477
237	Fruit Tinning Factory	478
238	Prices of gur	478
239	Preservation of wild life	478-479
240	Pay scales for Govt. doctors	479
242	Foodgrain prices	480
243	Robertganj-Garwa road line	480-81
244	Stabbing incidents in Trains	481-82
245	Mental cases	482-83
246	Report of the Orissa Flood Enquiry Committee	483
247	Pilot Cooperative Farms	483
248	Balimela project	484
249	Train derailments	484-85
250	C.T.O. Calcutta	485
251	Tube Well Scheme in Mysore State	485-86
252	Import of foodgrains	486-87
253	Railway contractors	487
254	Dispensaries run without Medical Officers in Tripura	488
255	Cleaning of storm water drains in Vinay Nagar, New Delhi	488-89
256	Fraud on N. Railway	489-90
257	Arecanut Research station at Paloda	490
258	Compensation for victims of railway accidents	490-91
259	Aid to Ayurveda and allied institutions in Mysore and Maharashtra	491-92
260	Karnatak Medical College at Hubli	492-93
261	Drilling of a tube-well in Viswa Bharati	493-494
262	Complaints against doctors in C.H.S. Dispensaries New Delhi	494
263	Development blocks of Delhi	495
264	Advertisement of P. & T. vacancies	495-96
265	Minor irrigation in Punjab	496-97
266	Green manure	497
267	Cheque system in postal savings Banks	497
268	Janta train between Delhi and Ferozepore	498
269	Punarnava	498
270	Distribution of fertilizers and seeds	498

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
271	Telephone connections in Fazilka (Punjab)	499
272	Beas dam project in Punjab	499-500
273	Indo-Dubai radio telephone link	500
274	Indo-Afghanistan radio telephone link	501
275	Box-tupe wagons	501-02
276	Sharavathy Hydro-electric Project	502
277	Robberies in running trains	502-03
278	Out-agencies in Punjab	503
279	X-ray in Government hospitals, Delhi	503-04
280	Corruption cases on N. railway	504-05
281	Accidents	505-06
282	Trained teachers	506
283	Roads in U.P.	506-07
284	Jagdalpur Post Office	507
285	Jagdalpur-Dautwara telephone line	507-08
286	Use of Hindi	508
287	Hindi reports	508-09
288	Loan for D.T.U.	509-10
289	Temporary Block Staff	510
290	Third Class Women Passengers	510-11
291	Late running of trains	511-12
292	Indigenous system of medicine	512-13
293	Registration of quacks as medical practitioners	513-14
294	Water and drainage scheme	514
295	Electrification of Ahmedabad Baroda line	514-15
296	Gang selling forged tickets on railways	515
297	Post Offices at Hailakandi (Assam)	515-16
298	Leprosy Control Scheme in Bihar	516-17
299	Embezzlement of Savings Bank Funds	517-18
300	Railway bridge over Gandak	518-19
301	Cholera	519
302	Telephone Exchange, Malda	519
303	Shortage of wagons on railways	520
304	Deep sea fishing	521
305	Paradip port	521-22
306	Rural water supply in Orissa	522
307	Chemotherapy centre in Madras	523
308	Train derailment	523
309	Sugar in Punjab	524
310	Power resources	524
311	Derailment of wagons	524-25
312	Looting of Sirathu Post Office	525-26
313	Water supply in Delhi	526
314	Road in Ratnagiri	526-27
315	Milk factory in Mysore	527-28
316	Family Planning	528
317	Price of sugar in Orissa	528
318	Development of railways in Cuttack Malgodam area	529
319	P. & T. facilities in Urban and rural areas of Punjab	529-30
320	Licences for refreshment	530
321	Import of foodgrains	531
322	Indo-Czechoslovakia Air Agreement	531-32
323	Creamery factory in Mysore State	532-33
324	Railway link for Sukinda mining area	533
325	Nutrition division in the Food and Agriculture Ministry	533-34
326	Polyphase meters	534
327	Price of rice in Kerala	534-35
328	Death of railway passengers near Balapur	535
329	Train accident	536
330	Fare discrepancy	536-37
331	National Highways	537-38
332	Indian Agricultural Research Institute	538
333	Sleeper coaches	539
334	Duration of stay of officers on railways	539-40
335	I.C.A.R.	540-41
336	Train derailment	541
337	Minor irrigation works	541-42
339	Govt. servants' residential colonies, New Delhi	542
341	Breaches in D.V.C. canal system	542-43
342	Soil conservation	543-44

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS—*contd.*

S.Q. No.	Subject	COLUMNS
343	Development of beaches and areas around monuments . . .	544—46
	Correction of Answer to U.S.Q. No. 1633	546-47
	Correction of Answer to U.S.Q. No. 3076.	547

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE— 547—51

(1) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 3067 dated the 24th December, 1960 making certain amendment to the Indian Telegraph Rules, 1951, under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885.

(2) A copy each of the following Rules under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885:—

(*a*) The Indian Telegraph (Third Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. S.O. 1018 dated the 6th May, 1961.

(*b*) The Indian Telegraph (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. S.O. 1067 dated the 13th May, 1961.

(*c*) The Indian Telegraph (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 701 dated the 20th May, 1961.

(*d*) The Indian Telegraph (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 825 dated the 24th June, 1961.

(*e*) The Indian Telegraph (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 856 dated the 1st July, 1961.

(3) A copy of Annual Report of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for the year 1958-59.

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications:—

(*a*) The Shipping Development Fund (Loans) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 494 dated the 8th April, 1961. under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.

(*b*) Notification No. T. 102-41/57 published in Himachal Pradesh Gazette dated the 8th April, 1961 making certain amendment to the Punjab Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, as applied to Himachal Pradesh, under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 making certain amendments to the Punjab Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940 as applied to Himachal Pradesh:—

(*a*) Notification No. H(T) 14-427/59 dated the 3rd December, 1960.

(*b*) Notification No. T.26-53/57 dated the 3rd December, 1960.

(*c*) Notification No. T.102-41/56-II dated the 27th April, 1961.

(6) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 1015 dated the 6th May, 1961 containing corrigendum to Notification No. S.O. 44 dated the 7th January, 1961, under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.

(7) A copy of Government Resolution No. 20(3)/57-Salt, to be published in the Gazette dated the 12th August, 1961 regarding the award on the dispute concerning the amount of compensation to be paid by the Government of India to the Government of Rajasthan for exploitation of Sambhar Lake resources and the former's decision thereon.

(8) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 799 dated the 17th

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*Contd.*

COLUMNS

June, 1961 issued under the Agricultural Produce (Development and Warehousing) Corporation Act, 1956.

(9) A copy each of the following Notification under subsection (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

(*i*) The Sugar (Movement Control) Amendment Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 684 dated the 16th May, 1961, as corrected by Notification No. G.S.R. 749 dated the 3rd June, 1961.

(*ii*) Notification No. G.S.R. 780 dated the 10th June, 1961 rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 354 dated the 18th March, 1960.

(*iii*) The Sugar (Movement Control) (Third Amendment) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 781 dated the 10th June, 1961.

COLUMNS

REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE ADOPTED . . . 551

Sixty-fourth Report was adopted.

MOTION RE. REPORT OF COMMISSIONER FOR SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES 556—680

The Deputy Minister of Home Affairs (Shrimati Alva) moved the motion re. Report of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, laid on the Table on 24-4-1961. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1961/ SRAVANA 18, 1883 (Saka)

Further discussion on the motion re. Report of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and consideration and passing of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (Amendment) Bill.

GIPND—LSII—735 (Ai) LSD—17-8-61—885.